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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1871. NO. 48.

FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

LAW BOOKS FOR CHICAGO.

The American System of Taxation to be Introduced in Japan.

The Arrest of Forbes Ordered.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 1, 1871.

Forbes to be Arrested.

An order for the arrest of W. F. Forbes, late Pension Agent in Philadelphia, has been forwarded, and it is supposed here that he has been taken into custody.

Governor Perham, of Maine, has written Senator Trumbull, proposing in behalf of the State to donate for the use of the county and bar of Chicago, copies of the statutes, reports and digest of the State. Senator Trumbull is collecting here a great mass of public documents of value as books of reference, and forwarding them to the press and lawyers of Chicago.

Unhappy Japan.

George B. Williams, of Indiana, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has been appointed by Governor Ito, at a salary of ten thousand dollars, to proceed to Japan and introduce into that hitherto happy country the present American system of taxation.

Mail Lettings.

Contracts were opened to-day for about three hundred mail routes, being the same the lettings for which were postponed several months since, by order of the Postmaster General. The same attempt to secure high rates through numerous straw bids has been tried again, and the department is in exactly the same trouble as before.

WASHINGTON, November 1.

MARTIAL LAW TO BE DECLARED THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH.

A special dispatch from Washington this morning states that it is asserted on the authority of Senator Poole that the President expressed his determination to declare martial law throughout the entire South in consequence of the continued outrages.

THE OPEN POLAR SEA.

The information received by the Navy Department from Dr. A. Petermann, *of Gotha*, concerning the German discovery of an open polar sea, states that the northernmost point reached is seventy-nine degrees northern meridian, forty-eight degrees east. They found the most favorable state of ice toward the North Pole, with probable connection with the open sea north of Siberia, toward the east. The expedition was made in a small sailing vessel, at the expense of the officers.

CHANGES IN MILITARY DISTRICTS.

The following military changes have been made by the President: Transferring the State of North Carolina from the Department of the East to the Department of the South; the Department of Texas and south of Kansas, is added to the Department of Texas, to be under command of General Augur, and the Department of Texas is added to the Division of Missouri; the Department of the Platte is of the present discontinued; the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and the gulf posts will constitute the new Department of the Gulf, to be commanded by Colonel Morey. The fifth cavalry is ordered to Arizona, the third cavalry is ordered to Fort McPherson. Second Lieutenant Frederick A. Grant, first fourth cavalry, has been ordered to report to the General of the Army, and will accompany General Sherman in his tour of military inspections in Europe.

THE PHILADELPHIA DEFALCATION.

The Commissioner of Pensions is now in Philadelphia, to effect a settlement with Forbes, an invalid pension agent in that city, who is in arrears of $800,000 to the government.

CHICAGO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Their Assets $3,000,000 and Losses About $20,000,000—Changes in the Municipal and County Ticket.

CHICAGO, November 1.—Mr. Lambert, free candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court; Ira W. Buell, candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, and W. W. Millman, candidate for Alderman on the Union Ticket No. 2, have declined their nominations.

Secretary Fassbaum, of the Board of Trade, has received authority by cable dispatch to open in this city an agency for the Hamburg and Bremen Fire Insurance Company, which stands very high and substantial in Germany. The agency will be opened at once.

The Attorney General of this State has commenced proceedings against the following insurance companies, upon the official statement of the State Auditor that the assets of the companies are insufficient to justify business: Chicago Fire and Marine; Chicago Firemen's, assets $573,000, losses $3,000,000; Merchant's, assets $600,000, losses $6,000,000; Chicago Fire, assets $400,000,; losses $3,000,000; Germania, assets $260,000, losses $1,500,000; State, assets $300,000, losses $3,000,000; Home, assets $250,000, losses $2,000,000; Mutual Security, assets $511,000, losses $4,000,000; total assets, about $3,000,000; total losses, about $20,000,000.

The names of the two men who were precipitated from a building this morning by the falling of Oliver and William Lowe. Morton was instantly killed, Lowe showed signs of life. The cause of the accident has not been learned.

Quite a number of the candidates nominated for Union Conference No. 2 have declined the intended honor. The following changes have been made: For Clerk of Police Commissioners, Mr. Hoag, declining, crowded off; K. K. Jones, City Treasurer, in place of Charles H. Hoyne, declined; J. M. Wood, Judge of the Circuit Court, in place of Lambert, free, declined; Elliot Anthony, Judge of the Superior Court, in place of Ira W. Buell, declined.

Letter from the Hon. Joseph Medill.

A private letter, dated Chicago, October 28th, from the Hon. Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, and the candidate of both parties for Mayor of the city, says:

"Chicago will need all the aid and comfort humanity, sympathy and charity can bestow for the next for our five months. She will try to deserve it by showing to the world what a brave struggle-loving people can make against the most appalling defeat and disaster. All that mortal man and human courage and super-human toil can accomplish to rise out of the ashes and ruins will be attempted. But winter in a hard climate is close upon us with its icy grip, and no one could see such a fearful mass of general sunshine and shower we could face our adversaries—the elements—with a smile instead of a shudder. We shall have 50,000 to 60,000 helpless poor on our hands this winter, and that is the most embarrassing load of all to bear. But Chicago looks to a nation's generous help they will not be allowed to perish for the want of food and fuel. We are all brave at heart. The spirit of '76 is dead-headed out of town. We can stand anything now better than cowards. We prefer to die paupers to rich Jere-miahs in Chicago. Yours, ever,

J. MEDILL."

Chicago and New York Merchants.

[From the Chicago Journal.]

We learn from private business sources that the New York creditors of Chicago burnt-out firms are very generally satisfied with the settlements they have made with them, and are disposed to aid the interest to assist in the recuperation of our trade. A New York dispatch says that, "The critical point in her (Chicago's) affairs is considered passed, and now there is a better tone of confidence in the future."

A St. Louis View of the Losses and Consequences.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

The exact amount of actual loss is not yet, and probably never can be satisfactorily ascertained; but it is noticeable that while immediately after the fire the figures were set as high as $200,000,000, or even $500,000,000, the *Tribune* and other journals are now disposed to put them in the neighborhood of $100,000,000. The first summing up was undoubtedly swollen by the excitement of the moment, but far beyond the truth; the last may have been reduced below the proper mark in the reaction which follows the magnitude of the blow, and place the prospects of the city in the best possible light. Acute sympathy, no matter how deep it may be, does not last long in this rough, practical and slightly selfish world; and when the appeals of which this is one are seeking to borrow money or credit from abroad to repair damages, common sense dictates that the damages should not be placed too high, else the security being doubtful, the assistance may not be forthcoming. From the most reliable information to be gathered, we are inclined to believe the total loss by the Chicago conflagration will not fall under $150,000,000, and may reach $200,000,000. When such a capital as this is swept out of existence, the consequences are simply incalculable; the financial system of Europe as well as America will be shaken, and already the panic has affected the shock is absolutely crushing. A fortnight since, not a few persons in and out of Chicago were worth millions; within two months the city would regain all her trade, and in three or five years at the outside she would be as thirty days ago. These prophets are not so sanguine now, and, indeed, have no reason to be. The obstacle in the way are beginning to assume their rightful proportions, and men are beginning to survey them, not so much with the eye of faith as with an eye to business. According to the *Tribune*, the most prominent Chicago merchants and the extremely difficult, if not impossible, to purchase goods in Eastern markets without responsible indorsers. Individual credit will no longer answer; powerful reinforcement from outside parties is required. And no one can blame the jobbers and importers of New York, Boston and Philadelphia for taking these precautions, it were madness not to do so. Even the great Chicago firms are pushed so closely to the edge of the precipice that a single additional touch will plunge them into irretrievable ruin, and the ruin will come unless commercial headway can be made at once. Let us glance a moment at some of the opposing influences to this headway.

The Unfortunate Small Tradesmen.

It having been suggested that a portion of the funds contributed throughout the country and the world for Chicago's relief, should be loaned in sums of from $500 to $5,000, to small tradesmen, manufacturers and mechanics who have been burned out, in order to enable them to get a start in business. The *Evening Journal* remarks that however desirable it might be to help this class of men to re-establish themselves, those having the relief fund in charge would not be justified in appropriating any portion of it to this purpose. All the funds will be needed to properly care for helpless and needy people during the fall and winter. It requires a vast amount of money for the food consumed by thirty or forty thousand men, women and children, to say nothing of the clothing, shelter and fuel they will need when the cold weather comes. The *Journal* adds that the question of how to help the worthy class of small tradesmen, out of their present hopeless dilemma, is one that deserves the serious consideration of financiers and statesmen.

Loss of Books.

By the fire in Chicago over one hundred thousand volumes of books, in the public libraries, were destroyed, and besides these it is estimated that not less than $200,000 worth of law books and briefs were consumed. In connection with the loss of libraries may be mentioned the destruction of the immense stock of books in three large stores known as Bookseller's Row, equally in variety and value in no city of the Union save New York and Boston.

Mrs. MYRA CLARE GAINES is at present engaged in a suit somewhat different from disputed land titles. On February 18, 1859, Congress passed a law allowing Mr. Gaines a pension equal to four dollars per month that Major General Gaines was entitled to at the time of his death, which was $200 per month. A proviso was adopted which declared that this amount of the said pension should not exceed the sum of fifty dollars per month, but the Comptrollers of the United States, since the passage of the original bill, omitted the lines applicable to the proviso. The Commissioner of Pensions has always been guided by the terms of the original manuscript bill on file at the State Department, and refused to allow Mrs. Gaines over fifty dollars per month. She is now contesting the authority for this action, claiming that she is entitled to one hundred dollars per month, as provided for in the statute-book.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Catacazy Not to be Recalled.

Movements of the Spanish Radicals.

Catacazy Not to be Recalled.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 1.—*The Journal de St. Petersburg* denies that Minister Catacazy has been told he cannot stay at Washington after the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis, and states that Mr. Curtain, the American Minister, has never informed the Government here that the American Government threatened to send the Russian Minister his passports.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, November 1.—The collections at the Mansion House, for the relief of Chicago, up to last evening reached the sum of £48,000. Langtons, a town in Lancashire, has given £1,000 towards the American fund.

VIENNA, November 1.—Baron Hagenwarth having declined the Emperor has invited Baron Kellsperg, formerly Governor of Bohemia, to form a cabinet.

BERLIN, November 1.—Owing to the illness of Gen. Von Roon, Minister of War, Gen. Steck has been placed in temporary charge of the war office, as assistant.

PARIS, November 1.—President Thiers, accompanied by the Ministers of War and Marine, will lay the corner-stone of the projected military establishment at Rouen on the 27th.

MADRID, November 1.—The Radicals will make an attack on the Government next week in the Cortes, on what particular question is yet uncertain. The result depends on the attitude of the Carlists, as they hold the balance of power.

THE WEST INDIES.

Hayti Trying to Evade the Payment of Her Debts—Steamer Venezuela Burning at Sea—Affairs in Central America.

HAVANA, November 1.—Hatlen advices to the 20th of October state that the authorities were endeavoring to evade the payment of claims arising from their transactions during the revolution.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, October 24.—The British mail steamer Venezuela took fire at sea on her voyage from Liverpool. The flames were extinguished on reaching the harbor of Santa Marta, shutting in the forward part of the vessel and submerging one of the water-tight compartments. The fire lasted thirty-one hours. It will take ten days to repair her.

Two departments of Guatemala are declared in a state of siege. The rebels thrice had been defeated.

Honduras demands of Nicaragua the removal of certain refugees from the frontier. Salvador has sent troops to aid Honduras to quell the Indian revolt.

The Columbian Government has been thanked by the United States Minister for undertaking to protect the steamer Virginius.

There was a ministerial crisis in Bolivar, in consequence of the Congressional rejection of the bill providing for a federal constitution. The Government will probably be reinforced to Lopez.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

CINCINNATI, November 1.—In the United States District Court yesterday, Judge Swayne and others filed a bill in chancery to foreclose a mortgage for the sale of the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction Railroad, for the benefit of the bondholders due July, 1864.

WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, November 1.]

We are pleased to learn that this important project is still on foot, and not only holding its own, but making progress. We had a conversation yesterday with one of the officers of the company who has recently passed over the line of survey, from Martinsville to Wooster, Ohio, in company with one of their principal engineers, who informed us that on hand in its building whenever a certain amount per mile of local subscription shall be obtained. Everywhere along the line the people are manifesting a good feeling among the people in regard to the road, that of enthusiastic working co-operation, which is an illustration of it the right of way over the whole route will be freely accorded with perhaps two or three exceptions. The line of the Cleveland, Akron and Canawas valley gave the right of way through their large and valuable tract of land, and sell at lake $12,000 stock besides. At Wooster, Ohio, the committee were welcomed with open arms by the leading citizens, who are ready to assist in any way to put under way as soon as possible.

We wish this important movement every success, and trust that the parties who have it in charge will push it forward to the best of their ability. This we say without disparagement to the Ohio connecting line from Bridgeport west. If we can have both lines, by all means let us have them, and be sure to have one or the other of them. The Wheeling and Lake Erie folks hang to their project with pluck and perseverance, and in doing so their zeal is not only commendable but deserving of success.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this company, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, met at Calvert station, Baltimore, last week, and declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable November 15, clear of all taxes. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 29th of November. The affairs of the company are in a flourishing condition. The transportation of the road has been much larger than that of any previous year, but owing to the unprecedented drought the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on one side and the New York railroads on the other, the rates are very low, notwithstanding which the net profits of the company for the present year, up till October 1, are about $50,000 in excess of the same period last year.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY REACHING FOR TENNESSEE.

[From the Memphis Avalanche.]

That the city of Memphis is now an objective point in the plans of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has been a well-known fact to Memphians for months. prices of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock. We do not assert that this mighty corporation, or its officers, are determined to reach this city by the Memphis and Charleston road, but they have made up their minds to get here over an unbroken line under their management from the seaboard. There is another route, the Memphis and Louisville road and the Nashville and Louisville road and its connections—a route which we think the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have anchored to get possession of. Perhaps both the Memphis and Charleston Road and the Memphis and Louisville would be valuable acquisitions, and the recent transactions made by the Pennsylvania Company have prepared the public to believe that it can buy whatever it desires. Stockholders can sell to whom they please, but officers of companies can not. They are simply representing the stockholders whom they represent. Major F. Wilkes, President of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, has on hand a great and important enterprise—the extension of his road to the Ohio river, on this side of the Tennessee, and a line independent of the East Tennessee and Virginia Road, to which the latter has failed to build of the Pennsylvania Company. This new route projected by Major Wilkes will make a connection for Chesapeake and Ohio Road to the seaboard, and also with the Baltimore and Ohio Independent of the Pennsylvania Company. In the completion of this great enterprise, two-thirds of Tennessee are deeply interested, and it is the interest and duty of the State to aid and foster it by every means at hand, public and private, by proper legislation, by the encouragement of connecting lines of railroads. The growth, development and success of the railway system of Tennessee will add more to the value of property and more rapidly increase the population and wealth of the State in the next five years than in the past twenty. But this system cannot be perfected if the policy is to be carried out of crippling solvent railroad companies by legislation discriminating against them. The resolution now pending in the Legislature, requiring the Comptroller to collect from solvent railroads their indebtedness to the State in nothing but greenbacks, is not only unwise, but unjust and impolitic. The argument adduced to sustain the resolution, would be just as applicable and convincing if made in favor of repudiating the wild cat bonds law. The resolution ought to be consigned to that rejected mass of personal legislation which is destructive to the reputation of the General Assembly. The solvent railroad companies stand the pressure by the same ground with other solvent tax-payers, who pay in warrants, coupons and Bank of Tennessee notes, and are not required to pay their indebtedness to the State in greenbacks. And unless a general law is enacted requiring all dens corporations to do it, said in currency, the resolution before the House is perhaps the most palpable piece of personal and class legislation that has been presented to *any* Legislature in Tennessee.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 1, 1871.

HEAVY FAILURE.

The Long Island Sugar Refining Company is reported as about to suspend. The embarrassments of the Company, which are nearly three-quarters of a million, are said to be due to excessive importations of molasses, since which the market has declined.

INFECTED PORTS.

At a meeting of the Board of Health to-day, a proclamation was adopted declaring the ports of Charleston and Key West to be infected ports, on account of the yellow fever there. The proclamation is to extend to the 8th of November.

WANT HELP.

The Committee of Seventy desire contributions to defray the expenses of printing their election ballots.

AN ATTACK ON LADY TEACHERS.

There is much excitement in political circles in Brooklyn, on account of an attack upon the school mistresses of Brooklyn appearing in the *Journal*, edited by Deimar, formerly director of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington. The charge was that lady teachers were paid to suit the purposes of the ruling men in power. A sub-committee of the Democratic General Committee waited upon the Mayor saying that the article had been dictated by him. This the Mayor denied. McLaughlin, spokesman of the party, then challenged the Mayor to come into the street, saying if he did he would knock the Mayor's head off. There are suspicions that the Mayor had something to do with the publication, and McLaughlin threatens to make a cowhide if he discovers the real author of the libel.

THE ANNEKE JANS BUSINESS AGAIN.

Yesterday a petition was presented for letters of administration by the heirs of Anneke Jans. The petitioners dispute again the title of Trinity Church to the property.

MORE MONEY NEEDED.

At the meeting of the Board of Commissioners today, a statement was made representing that department entirely bankrupt. Pressing want money for payments to the employees, but dislike to countenance payments by outside parties. There was nothing definite decided.

A New Treatment of Small-Pox.

The following we find in our exchanges, and print it for what it is worth: "A new method of treating the small-pox is just now attracting the attention of the medical fraternity. The new remedy is the use of the drug hydrastis canadensis, which has been employed in the treatment of various diseases, both in local and internal administrations, and which is said to exert an extraordinary power over small-pox, in modifying the disease, abolishing its distressing symptoms, shortening its course, lessening its danger, and shortening its course, lessening its consequences. The plant named hydrastis canadensis is found in many localities of the United States, and its tincture is made and sold for medical purposes. The plant is properly called orange root, and sometimes called yellow puccoon, but it must not be confounded with another plant commonly called puccoon.

Internal Revenue.

THE new mail schedule, as arranged by the late meeting of manufacturers, is as follows: 10d to 6d, $4 62 per keg; 8d to 5d, $4 90; 6d to 7d, $5 18; 4d to 5d, $5 40; 3d, $6 15; 2d and 3d, $6 90; cut spikes, all sizes, $4 90. Finishing, flooring, box, coopers', casing, slating, trunk and tobacco, as follows: 3d, $6 65; 4d and 5d, $5 90; 6d, $5 65; 8d, $5 40; 10d and larger, $5 15. Clinch nails, 2 and 2½ inch, $6 65; 2½ and 2¾ inch, $6 40; 3 inch and longer, $6 15. In half kegs, 60c ₩ cwt. more than above.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The Weakness of the One—The Strength of the Other—The Absurdity of the Idea of War Between Them.

General Butler in his Philadelphia lecture in opposition to the late treaty, spoke of England and America as follows:

ENGLAND'S WEAKNESS.

A little more than a year ago, on the lecture platform, I took occasion to state to the country the causes why it was impossible that Great Britain could permit a war between the United States and herself. The fact is, England was at that time and is now menaced by Russia whenever she is embroiled with a naval power approaching in strength to her own, of which alone this country has since the crippling of France, the capability. I also stated the fact that upon no battlefield had England ever placed more than 25,000 of her own men, not even in the battle of Waterloo; that Ireland—heretofore the beehive of soldiers for her recruitment—was now unavailable through emigration and discontent. The unification of the Prussian Empire had rendered it impossible for her to send to America to fight her battles, as in the days of her fathers, the only subjects of Hesse Cassel, except as they are now coming, the soldiers of the plough and of the armies of the industries of peace. Attention was further called to the fact that the inhibition of the importation of breadstuffs and cotton into England would work a revolution in her government in the space of six months; and that in fact, from its own inherent defects, her monarchy was now tottering to its fall. I again call attention to the fact that quite one in every eighteen of the people of England enter the poor house or the prison annually; that some less than thirty-two thousand of her people own the great bulk of her soil; that her agricultural population is decreasing in the same ratio that her small farms are diminishing in number; that there are but little more than three million inhabited houses for her twenty millions of population; that four-fifths of her inhabitants reside in towns and cities, and but one-fifth in the country; that the great bond which is supposed to bind her people together, her national debt—now twice the amount of ours—is held by a little more than one hundred and twenty-six thousand of her people, out of a total of 30,000,000 in the United Kingdom; and how little it may affect the vast population over which the Shadow of Victoria's throne from the fact that the inhabitants of her colonial dependencies are nearly one hundred and sixty millions of people. To all this I may add the further facts which have lately occurred—England finds herself powerless to collect a tax of 5 per cent on friction matches without stirring an *emeute* in her people with which the government could not contend, while we here collect a revenue of two millions on the same account, and I have not heard the question discussed, in Congress or elsewhere; and the still further fact that such is the consciousness of her weakness in case of war that Great Britain has been thrown into a ferment of preparation, and a change has been made in her entire army system by a mere magazine article of one of her citizens in preaching the disasters of a possible invasion, by a people a country likely to go to war with the United States?

OUR STRENGTH.

Need I stop to contrast the situation of America in view of the possibilities of war? Forty millions or people, without a colony or other dependence to be a source of weakness; without a vulnerable point; with a population of more than one in eight soldiers lately disbanded and thoroughly trained, two-thirds of which may be brought into the field in ninety days; a navy which, if it could say more, but sufficient to protect our home ports, a war power, as a means of offense, consists in the speedy adaptation of her commercial marine to the purposes of war, and the enterprise of our people which would cause private armed vessels to swarm everywhere to attack a commerce extended all over the globe; a country so situated that either the spring or the autumn of any year by war would only deprive us of that we do not need, and are only required to put from the harvest of a series of life, and thus save a great part of the cost of a war to the nation; containing everything within ourselves, as we have demonstrated, necessary in war for years with no possibility of being crippled in our resources for the want of iron, lead, coal, and what is not to be forgotten in case of a war with England—a million and a half of our voting population already carefully weighed as to the wrongs and wrongs suffered by themselves and their fathers from England, and ready to march to the field to provide kindly loved, their home. I say, with this contrast was any war with England possible, unless we chose to make it? Impossible, and any fear of it absurdity.

A NEW GOLD FIELD.

Rich Discoveries at Lake Shabondawan—Great Excitement at Fort Garry—Thousands Flocking to the Mines.

[From the St. Paul Press, 19th.]

Mr. Lindsay D. Simms of Fort Garry reached St Paul last evening from Manitoba, and he brings the interesting information that intense excitement prevailed at Lake Fork Lake, which empties into Lake Shabondawan. Many specimens of gold dust, nuggets and gold-bearing quartz had been brought to Fort Garry, and so rich were the reports of the gold deposits that a new Eldorado of unsurpassed richness had been discovered that hundreds at once repaired to the scene of the discoveries, and the latest information from there indicates that the rich find is confirmed all previous reports, but exaggerated them to the extent of placing them among the richest miner al deposits in the world, outranking even California and Australia.

The government of the Dominion of Canada is engaged in establishing a road through the country between Fort William, on Thunder bay, and the second crossing of the Red river waggon road. On this thoroughfare has been entirely suspended, the workmen to the number of 1,000 having left it and dropped their shovels, picks and axes, and emigrate in a body to the gold fields. Steamers were each washing out with their hands four dollars and upwards. News of their remarkable success in finding gold in the Lake Shabondawan district reached the citizens of Winnipeg, and the prospects seemed to be that every man in the Canadian city of 2,000 inhabitants would be forgotten in the general desire to revel among the golden sands of Lake Shabondawan.

There would seem to be some foundation for these reports, for the locality mentioned is in the midst of one of the richest mineral districts on the whole continent. The early explorers of a route through the British possessions discovered gold and silver in this vicinity, and later investigations have shown that vast deposits of minerals are to be found along both shores of the lake. At Shabondawan, which is about forty miles due west from Fort William, and at the Lake Shabondawan, which is about forty miles due west from Fort William, and at the Lake Shabondawan, which is about forty miles due west from Fort William, and at the Lake

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1871.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

THERE appears to be some doubt about the outcome of the labors of the Civil Service Commissioners. Should there be a failure it will not be wholly their fault. The undertaking was great, and it was the first attempt. It is probable that the reform, if it comes at all, will be by degrees. There are some things, however, to reform which no commission is required. One is the practice of making appointments solely on the indorsement of members of Congress. This is only a custom, and of comparatively recent origin. The President can break it up with a single word. And a custom so pernicious in its workings and consequences should be broken up without any delay.

IT is fair to presume that Mr. BRUNOW intends not to accept the post of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The success or failure of the policy of Christianity and Civilization may be said to depend on the appointee. For a time the contractors and Indian thieves in general have been kept at bay; but they are gathering again, in the hope that Mr. BRUNOW's declension and the difficulty of finding the right man may favor the chances of having a man of their sort appointed. There ought to be no such chances under any circumstances. The fact that they exist and are increased by Mr. BRUNOW's declension furnishes the best reason why he should withdraw it.

A FEW days ago, in remarking on the petitions said to have been recently addressed by the inhabitants of Heligoland to the Emperor of Prussia, praying for annexation to that country, we ventured the opinion that there was more in the matter than appeared on the surface. England herself, it seems, entertains a similar impression, and sees traces of BISMARCK in the signatures of the the simple islanders. Reports from that little islet state that there have recently arrived from England a considerable number of heavy pieces of ordnance, which have been placed in position for defensive purposes, and that more are yet to follow. From this we infer a likelihood that BISMARCK may yet renew his request to GRANVILLE, who appears to be taking measures to make his "No," more emphatic than at the last refusal.

NOTWITHSTANDING the opposition manifested toward it in some quarters, the proposition of the Missouri *Republican* that the Democratic party should strike its colors in token of defeat, continues to find adherents. In its issue of the 30th ult. that journal prints editorials from between twenty and thirty leading Democratic papers, geographically representative of almost every section of the Union, in which the "passive policy" is commended and urged as the wisest plan which, under the circumstances, Democracy can pursue. It is agreed by all of them that the result of a contest between a Republican and a Democratic candidate for the Presidency would be the election of the former by an overwhelming vote; and it is argued that the Democracy would then disappear from the stage as a political organization, since it would be impossible to survive four successive national defeats. Considerable stress is also laid upon the assumption that "Democratic opposition" has "provoked" the Republican party to do what otherwise it would probably "have gladly forborne to do;" which is a mild way of acknowledging that Democracy has been an obstinate donkey, an admission that should be universally conceded for its unwonted candor and truthfulness. "How would you prefer to be cooked?" inquired the housewife of the fowl which she was making ready to decapitate. "I don't want to be cooked at all," was the answer. But at that moment down came the fatal knife. Shall it be roast or broiled, O Democracy? Forit is death, anyhow.

THE value of an independent and outspoken press is strikingly shown in the effect which its demand that a reckoning with rogues and rascals should be held wherever found, has had upon the country generally. If the New York ring is destroyed and the robbers who composed it are sent to prison, the result will be owing chiefly to the independent press. And the good work which is going on under the national administration of bringing to justice the swindlers who have defrauded its Treasury, may be largely set down to the same cause. There is no doubt that the country generally has confidence in the substantial wisdom and integrity of the administration, but it is not to be denied that not a few of its unscrupulous and unfaithful servants had been dealt with in a too lax and lenient manner. But the demand of the press for a thorough overhauling of the whole subject has had the effect of greatly stimulating the government in the discharge of its duties. We observe that a general investigation is being had of the Treasury accounts at Washington, and that if any defaulters yet remain undiscovered, they will speedily be brought to a reckoning; while in the Internal Revenue Bureau peremptory orders have been issued for an immediate settlement of all outstanding accounts against collectors, and that the enforcement of this order has already brought to light a number of irregularities on the part of high officials in the revenue service, whose names have been filed with the Attorney General as subjects for prosecution. Warrants have also been issued for the apprehension of the remaining parties to the STOKES swindle, and other Tennessee conspiracies, and other evidences given of the determination of the Government to make hard the way of the transgressor. All this is as it should be. Everywhere throughout the country the spirit of fraud and corruption should be stamped out. The nation has been in a great peril, but if the honest and fearless press continues to do its duty, there are signs that the good work now going on will not cease until local and national government has been measurably restored to a sound and healthy condition.

BOB TOOMBS, of Georgia—he of the live thunder and burning ether—has again been heard from. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* was the chap on whom he wreaked himself, this time. The report of the interview is delicious—the views and opinions of TOOMBS are so strikingly chivalric and knightly, you know. The correspondent asked him certain questions relative to the conversation he held with a representative of the New York *Tribune*, a few months ago; whereupon TOOMBS, who is a high-toned Southern gentleman, and feels a stain upon his honor like a wound, at once admitted that two-thirds of what he said on that occasion "was lies," uttered by way of "a joke," of course, since no one will for a moment suspect such a thorough-bred personage of so vulgar a practice as that of downright earnest falsehood. "The whole thing was a joke," explains TOOMBS, in his beautiful and inimitable manner. "A while before some boys, drunkards and niggers got into a little row down about the depot, but I didn't amount to anything, no harm done except perhaps a nigger or two was killed." Of course the "boys and drunkards" have a right to their sport, and if "a nigger or two" happen to get killed, instead of merely gashed and mangled, why it adds all the more zest to the fun, you see. And then his views upon the Amendments: how delightfully frank and unconstrained they are. Hear him, as reported by the correspondent:

> "The amendments," he went on to say, "may be counted as laws, but they will be dead ones so far as the South is concerned. They can never be enforced here; there is no public sentiment to enforce them; but there is a tremendous public sentiment against them, and against such they cannot succeed. The negroes cannot enforce them against the white people, even if they had sense enough to know whether they wanted them enforced or not. What does a nigger know about the Constitutional Amendments or the theory of Government? No more than a mule. So far from being able to govern other people, they have not got sense enough to govern themselves. Take away the carpet-baggers, and they are about all played out now, and the niggers will vote the Democratic ticket *en masse*."

Just so. But the great Georgia BOANERGES should not have been quite so unreserved. He should have recollected and acted on the advice of BURNS; keeping "something to himself," because Uncle Sam is occasionally given to crotchets, and may possibly take a notion that the Amendments can be enforced, notwithstanding the helplessness of the blacks and the infirmity of the whites, and if the old gentleman should chance to become vexed over the whim, even TOOMBS himself would have to get out of the way nimbly. And this is the "law abiding" South; and of this sort are the men whom its people delight to honor. Is it any wonder that the Government has been compelled to lay its ungloved hand upon them, when a spirit of rebellion and slavery, such as this, continues to rear its head and hiss?

VACCINATION.

Perpetual vigilance is the price of exemption from destructive epidemical diseases. The so-called guardians of the public health are directly and manifestly responsible for the ravages of the disgusting plague which is at present prevailing among us, as means fairly under their control, well known and easily applied, would have arrested its progress in the very beginning. Nothing was required but decided and energetic action on their part, on the alarm excited by the earliest apparent tendency of the small-pox to become epidemical. At the same time, fairness demands the concession that our Pittsburgh health officers were placed under great disadvantages in fulfilling the duties imposed upon them by the emergency: disadvantages which involved discredit to them only as they failed in the presence of their embarrassment, with due earnestness to appeal to the people for its removal. In so great and wealthy a city as Pittsburgh the absence of a small-pox hospital is not merely a discredit—it is infamous. The deficiency is one of those several negative facts which, in spite of the splendid energy and substantial intelligence of our business men, give many strangers and transient visitors so unfavorable an impression of our civilization. However, the deficiency named did not excuse, or in any degree lessen the responsibility of those whose duty summoned them to take measures against the danger of contagion. The truth probably is that neither they nor the people in general realized the imminent peril, or had any adequate notion of the proper terrors of the disease when intensified and developed into an epidemic by neglect. The history of pestilence is not an attractive subject of study to most people, and so many years have passed since JENNER's discovery divested small-pox of a part of its horrors, that the traditions of the real character and desolating effects of the malady have already grown faint in the popular mind.

To persons who remember or who ascertain by inquiry what those traditions were only a short period ago; or who compare the statistics of the disease in the eighteenth century with its statistics in the nineteenth, skepticism concerning the efficacy of vaccination seems peculiarly perverse and unreasonable. In India where caste and other prejudices have interposed almost insuperable barriers to the introduction of vaccination, small-pox is still clothed in its ancient terrors. Though cholera is there always at home, and though the people are familiar with many fearful maladies appropriate to their climate, small-pox is more dreaded than any other. Naturally apathetic and careless of life, the Hindoo is at once aroused from his indifference and his habit of resignation on learning that Seetla has struck somebody in his village or neighborhood. It seems a divine visitation more terrible than immediate death, and all the resources of his superstition are appealed to for relief. Similar panic used to be the result of the same cause in Europe and America. The disease was dreaded not only as the cause of physical suffering and death, but as the cause of deformities, which might destroy the victim's whole plan of life, or strip life of its enjoyment. No worldly rank or social position placed any one beyond its reach. Indeed, the disease seemed partial to kings, queens and princes. In 1694, MARY, Queen of England; in 1711, the Emperor of Germany, JOSEPH the First; in 1712, the Dauphin and Dauphiness of France; in 1730, the Emperor of Russia, PETER the Second; in 1741, the Queen of Sweden, and in 1774, LOUIS XV. of France, all these royal persons died of small-pox. A trustworthy authority states that about the middle of the eighteenth century two millions of people perished in the disease in Russia alone. And there are records of its raging with destructive virulence at different times in Germany, France and England. The practice of inoculation introduced into England from Constantinople about 1720, did somewhat to mitigate the terrors of the disease. But these always remained sufficiently great, especially as aggravated by the absurd method of treating the patient then in vogue among physicians. In the insane fear of their catching cold, the sufferers were kept in hot rooms and allowed to drink no liquid not first warmed. An amusing account of the method and how it was sometimes disregarded with good results, may be found in the memoirs of Dr. ADAM CLARKE, if we rightly remember.

The history of Dr. JENNER's discovery is one of the most wonderful narratives in all medical, or, indeed, in any literature. Having heard a milk maid in Gloucestershire declare that she was not afraid of taking the small-pox because she had the cow-pox then on her hands contracted from her daily occupation of milking the diseased animals, JENNER entered on investigation of the subject. After prolonged observation among the dairy people of Gloucestershire, while the small-pox was prevailing in the county, he was fully convinced that the cow-pox was a preventive of the malady. He then made an experiment to test the correctness of his conclusion. On the 14th of May, 1796, he inoculated a boy, JAMES PHIPPS, with the cow-pox, and then to his great joy found that inoculation with the small-pox took no effect upon him. The discovery was made, and its reality has never been invalidated by facts. It was, however, wrongly taken for granted that vaccination in childhood was a sufficient protection for the whole life. Had material was also often used, and at length this conviction began to prevail, especially among ignorant people, that vaccination was of no use. The English Government therefore took measures to have the subject investigated in the most thorough and scientific manner, and the result was the famous blue book, published by the Board of Health in 1857. It is entitled "Papers on the History and Practice of Vaccination," and presents a mass of facts and opinions of eminent physicians perfectly irresistible in favor of JENNER's discovery.

From the first vaccination encountered hostility on various grounds, some moral, some religious, and some physiological, but all unreasonable. In the face of such foolish opposition it made way so rapidly, that in about twenty years after its discovery, it was practiced throughout the christian world. In Great Britain and Ireland, and perhaps in some other countries, it is compulsory. It may not be wise to adopt a like measure for the public safety in this country, and in a population of readers it should seem not to be necessary. Let every one use his influence and opportunity to diffuse a knowledge of the benefits of vaccination and also a knowledge of the perils of neglect. And we hold it to be as much the duty of the guardians of the city to exert themselves in the use of this and other measures against the plague, as it would be to take measures for the arrest of a conflagration. Their responsibility is the same in each case.

THE intimation which comes from Washington that the Government has decided to continue the prosecution of the Mormon trials will be received with general satisfaction, notwithstanding that the New York *World* calls it a persecution, terms the proceedings of the United States Courts "thighhanded," denounces them as "an outrage on public decency," and demands that they shall be instantly stopped. So far as that journal is concerned it is perhaps natural that it should concentrate on the yet surviving "twin relic of barbarism" the affection and devotion it formerly bestowed on her elder sister, now happily deceased; but we have not the slightest idea that the people of the country generally will go into mourning over the impending dissolution. There is no reason to suppose that the Government will deal harshly or heartlessly with the wives and children whom the abolition of polygamy will cast upon new and strange conditions. The gibe of the *World* that the Government "connived at the delusion and its results" for years, is only partly deserved. No Republican administration has "connived" or winked at it. When the first Republican administration came into power the *World's* former darling was, it should be recollected, in the mood of a tigress trying to scratch out the eyes of the country, and that the nation has only quite recently found the opportunity which it sought of dealing with this other disgusting hag. If the strictures of the *World* refer to the administrations of PIERCE or BUCHANAN, we perfectly coincide with our contemporary. But it ought not to permit its infatuation to precipitate it upon falsehood.

AN HISTORIC PARALLEL.

The political situation, as regards the monarchy in England to-day, is, in some points, not unlike that which existed in 1788. At that time the worry of complications he could not comprehend had disordered the brain of GEORGE the Third. The loss of his colonial dominion in America, the threatening aspect of the revolutionary movement in Europe, and the public scandal about his hopeful eldest son, had combined to prostrate his nervous system; and the weak mind, which had never been really equal to the responsibilities of his kingly position, gave evident signs of wandering. France was aflame and England full of sedition. There was portentous talk of a universal republic, and the thrones generally were shaken to their foundations. The king's usual health of body failed him, and the possibility and consequences of his death were freely discussed. A scape-grace Prince of Wales was universally unpopular, and his peaceful accession to the crown, in the event of his father's death, was looked upon as problematical. Many British statesmen thought that by placing him in this juncture at the nominal head of a regency, the day of trial might be tided over. A Regency did not involve the King's abdication; so that, if the young man should misbehave himself, he might easily be put aside again, during his father's lifetime, by an act of Parliament or an order in Council. If, on the other hand, he should unexpectedly turn out well in the character of provisional figure-head, the nation would quietly receive him as George the Fourth when the hour should come for George the Third to give up the royal ghost.

The schemes of these wise politicians came to nought through the obstinate refusal of the King to accept the hard impeachment of insanity, and countenance the rumors on that subject by an official act confirming them. He had that awful dread of admitting, even to his most secret self, the reality of the change that was insidiously stealing over him—that awful dread, which is so often a premonition of the very horror tottering reason feels to be inevitable, yet strives to avert or at any rate postpone. He do doubt felt that if he openly yielded to the suggestion of his insanity from others the certainty would fall upon his own soul with crushing force. As long as he could could struggle against exterior pressure hope might survive within. That struggle given up, hope was dead forever. Only a dreary blank for the poor eyes to gaze into for all the future. Visions of by-gone dignity and power; of coronations and cabinets; of all the glamor of imperial pageantry, broken into maddening fragments by a vagrant memory; restraint, seclusion and contemptuous pity; all the rest a wearisome oblivion! No wonder the poor king shrank from such a fate and made a strenuous fight against it. He had to yield in after years, but that first time he was successful.

Almost exactly as he was situated then his grand-daughter is situated now. The parallel is so exact as to render comparison of all its painful details needless. Very likely this crisis of VICTORIA's career will pass away as did that of 1788 from GEORGE the Third. Yet, if she lives, there is little question the after parallel will be completed.

WE hope to see the Western members of Congress, without distinction of party, demanding that the General Government shall make such improvements in the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, as dredging dams and reservoirs at certain points where the channel is low, as will give a depth of water in these streams the year round. If we can spend three thousand millions of dollars to keep the Union together, twenty millions make it safe for all time, would not be a large investment. The West can have this appropriation, if her members only choose, will insist upon it. There is no question that is more vital to that section of the country, or that would be more beneficial to all its parts.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

That portion of the country interested in the navigation of the Ohio river is learning a lesson, one fact in which is, that railroads, when they do injure, do not do so to anything no more than a small part of the inland commerce. The unusual interruption in the navigation of the Ohio river has already resulted in serious complications and embarrassments, and it is as evident now as anything ever was or can be, that something must be done; and further, that nothing that it is possible to do in railroad building or railroad running, will meet the present and growing demands. Our Cincinnati contemporary is right in proposing that "Western members of Congress, without distinction of party," make a stand for the Ohio River Improvement. Not "Western members" only. All the vast regions drained by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, from Pittsburgh and St. Paul to New Orleans, have an equal interest in the question. At this moment they are feeling it. If to float the grain of the West the improvement of the navigation of a single river were needed, is it supposed that it would not be improved? The coal of Pittsburgh is nearly as essential as the grain of the West—at any rate, it cannot be dispensed with—and by reason of obstructions to the Ohio river navigation the threatened famine in the one is as real as it would be in the other were it similarly situated. Not less than fifteen States have a direct interest in securing the Ohio River Improvement, and their representatives in Congress should make common cause in behalf of the necessary appropriations. And Pittsburgh should take the lead in bringing about the organization necessary to give effect to the idea. Our city, as such, could well afford to spend money to further the plan. For do we not know that uninterrupted navigation would be worth tens of millions annually to Pittsburgh? What so impetuous as a river? Were Chicago in Pittsburgh's place is it supposable that she would not make an effort, and not a fruitless one, either? Why should not our city take the lead—not by passing resolutions nor by a spurt of agitation, however well meant and good in itself; but with a plan that will look to the accomplishing of results equal to the emergency? It would seem that the bare suggestion, coupled with present experience, should be enough to insure action.

THE proposed political combination between the English press and workingmen, to which we drew attention at the time when the proposition was first made public, appears to have created a profound impression throughout the country. At first the alleged alliance was denied, ridiculed, sneered at as incredible and impracticable, and in many cases even left unmentioned; but it is now generally admitted that there is something very serious in it, and that it involves questions of vast importance alike to the political and social welfare of the country. Nearly all the English journals are making it the principal topic. The *Times* deals with it in a light and frivolous way, but is evidently nonplussed and perplexed respecting the results which may come of it, and in doubt whether to deprecate or commend. Other journals, such as the *Telegraph*, *News*, *Post*, and their provincial contemporaries, make it the subject of elaborate comment, and generally concede it to be the most important "new departure" of the age. Not a few of these papers take precisely the position which the COMMERCIAL has held on the question—that the working classes are daily growing more and more indifferent to all merely party or political issues, and that the overshadowing question with them is one of work and wages—of an increase of their material comforts. The opinion is therefore pretty generally expressed that the proposed coalition will to a considerable extent succeed in its objects; partly because the workingmen see that they cannot all rise to be masters or landlords, and that if their condition and comforts under the wage system can be enhanced, it is comparatively immaterial whether the country be ruled by Whig or Tory; and partly because of the growing resentment they feel at the failure of Liberal members to keep the promises so profusely indulged in. It is to be regretted that BRADLAUGH and ODGER should still keep up their noisy agitation, but it is apparent that whatever power over the masses they may at one time have possessed is rapidly passing away. English workingmen, as we have before intimated, are not as a class addicted either to soaring after the infinite or diving after the unfathomable. But none are more quick to understand the significance of the word cash.

THE Beaver *Conservative* hoists the name of Captain James Stewart, of Beaver county, as the choice of the Democracy for State Treasurer.

THE number of establishments of productive industry in Massachusetts, producing more than $500 worth of goods annually, was 8,176 in 1860, and 13,216 in 1870. About half of these, being most of the large ones, are owned or controlled in Boston.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Misstatements have been made in regard to the delivery of the decision in the legal tender case, decided by the Supreme Court last spring. Chief Justice Chase, it is thought, will give the dissenting opinion, but thus far no opinion or written decision has been prepared, and it is not yet known who will prepare the decision of the Court. It will not be announced until the last week of the present adjourned term.

The Fireman's Insurance Company of Chicago had a capital stock of only $200,000, and was carrying *fifteen millions of dollars of risks in Chicago alone.* If this was not a wholesale swindle, and barefaced confidence game, what constitutes such a condition of things?

New York usually receives about two-thirds of all the foreign imports of the United States, and ships about forty per cent. of all the exports to foreign ports, exclusive of specie. If this holds true the current year, the account for nine months would be about four hundred and fifty millions of merchandise imported into the United States, against four hundred and thirty-three millions of merchandise exported; the specie shipped therefore would more than balance the account.

They have been in Canada to cultivate rabbits as an article of food, imitating European countries where hundreds of miles of coast lands are used as rabbit warrens, and their produce furnishes a cheap and nutritious food for millions, while the furs have considerable value in trade.

The French papers publish a curious statement, said to have been prepared from authentic statistics, showing that during a year's occupation of Champagne the German army of occupation consumed no less than 2,500,000 bottles of the famous vintage of that country. Of that quantity Rheims supplied 1,884,000 bottles; Epernay, 433,093; Ai, 272,290.

The steamship Pereire, of the General Transatlantic Company, which sailed from New York for Brest and Havre on Saturday, the 21st of October, arrived out Monday morning, in a passage of eight days and fourteen and a half hours, actual time from Sandy Hook to Brest. This is a splendid run, although not the quickest by the same steamer, having twice before accomplished the voyage in eight days and eleven hours.

A Chicago boot black, calling himself Tom Murray, arrived in Detroit the other day and bought a boot in that city, for which he paid in postal currency, mainly of the denomination of ten cents, and which it took three hours to count. He is only eleven years old, and says he made this money in boot blacking in three years; but as he was a fugitive from the fire, it may be possible that during the panic of conflagration Thomas happened into some unprotected edifice.

Lieut. Dickey, of California, has matched a green horse that has never trotted for money against any horse, mare or gelding in the world, mile heats, best three in five in harness, for $10,000, play or pay, in ninety days, over the Sacramento track. It is rather fool that the green horse is Gen. Sanford's trotter, of which so much has been said, and that Goldsmith Maid will be selected by Gen. E. S. Bennett.

The trestle work of the new railroad bridge across Lake Champlain is eighteen hundred feet long, and is in three sections, with intervals of one hundred feet to build piers thirty feet square at the bottom, and twelve feet by thirty at the top. The boat to be used as a drawbridge is three hundred feet long thirty wide, and twelve high, contains two hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber, weighs about three hundred tons, and is expected to draw two feet of water. Fifty hundred piles, from sixty to seventy feet were required to build the trestle work, from either shore to the draw; this latter is to be connected to a pier by hinges, and swings back and forth like a door, by means of a chain running to the pier, and operated by a twelve-horse engine.

The owner of the celebrated horse Harry Bassett, having been interviewed on the subject of the proposed international race, stated that last June, when the owners of the English horse Scorpion first suggested the race, he had entered into an agreement with them, and hedged it about with such conditions as he supposed they could not get over, but they had broken them all, and had gotten out of the matter in a manner peculiar to the impromptu of John Johnny Bull, and he thought he ought not to notice them further. "But," said he, "if they really desire to run, they can get a race in this country any time they will come over and put up the same amount of money they will name; but I do not propose to go to England. I have enough to do here."

It is reported that a new and strange disease has made its appearance in the neighborhood of Corydon, Indiana. The patient is taken with a chill, alternated with hot flushes of fever, and followed by such excruciating soreness of the muscles that he can hardly be turned on a sheet. He experiences the most intense abhorrence for food, and his flesh soon turns spotted. After lingering in a painful, debilitated state for about two weeks, the patient begins to recover. The doctors say the symptoms are new and strange, and they are at a loss to understand the best mode of treatment.

There is a probability, says the *Times*, that Cincinnati will yet become famous for the splendor of her bridges. If one-half the schemes now being energetically pushed are successful, before another year rolls around that city will have passed from the extreme rear to the front, as determined by this necessary test. In addition to the proposed improvements already mentioned, it is stated that Mr. S. N. Pike will at once commence the work of modernizing the Burnet House.

Samples of the wood and tin ore received from Utah Territory, where the supposed tin discoveries have created such excitement, have been subjected at the General Land Office to a chemical analysis, and aside from a slight admixture of iron, no tin could the least trace of tin be found. But one set of specimens has been received, and it is possible, though not probable, that the other "tin" specimens may not be as barren of the real article.

In Paris since the first of July self-murders have averaged five per day, most of the unfortunates ending their lives by a dive into the Seine. The number of women suicides has been small in proportion to the number of men, and those above fifty years were in the majority.

The first specimens of the new Japanese silver coinage were received in San Francisco by the last steamer from Japan. The standard of fineness and weight is that of the American coinage, the unit being the "Yen," which corresponds with the American dollar in size and value, though in its general appearance, style and finish, it more resembles the new American coinage.

Books on the late war, a Paris correspondent writes, are appearing almost daily. Every General, Major, Lieutenant, Sergeant and Corporal has his story to tell, and they tell their stories with a variety of accounts most astonishing. Every man who has been called in question writes his defense. Wimpfen tells his tale, and McMahon, the quiet, unpretending son of poor Irish parents, tells his, as widely different as black and white. General Moltke's history of the Prussian army is a fearful reflection and statement of facts pointing to the inefficiency and conduct of the French army during the war. It worried the French terribly.

Sulphate of quinia is largely manufactured in this country—principally at Philadelphia—and so beautiful is the American article in its appearance, and so reliable in quality as not only to rival the products of leading chemical houses of England, France and Germany, but to obtain almost invariably the preference in the main market of the same and even a higher price. The present difference in price between sulphate of quinia here and in Europe is accounted by the heavy tax upon alcohol, there being no discrimination in this country as in England, in favor of the manufacturers, and the liberal wages paid for labor which enables the American to live with much more comfort and enjoy many more privileges than the British or Continental workmen. During a temporary scarcity this year sulphate has run up prices to three dollars and upward, but manufacturers steadily filled their contracts at old figures ($2 30), and speedily checked the speculation by supplying the demand at reasonable rates.

An official statement shows that the total amount of brandy manufactured in the United States from fruit distillation during the last fiscal year was 2,199,723 gallons. Of this amount California manufactured 756,685 gallons; Kentucky, 239,238 gallons; New Jersey, 411,296 gallons; New York, 128,662 gallons; North Carolina, 374,790 gallons; Virginia, 297,317 gallons.

There are eight pin factories in the United States, whose annual production is 3,000,000 packs, each pack containing 3,660 pins, a total of 7,320,000,000 pins. One manufacturer's agent in Boston sells every six months from 700 to 1,000 cases of pins per week, each case containing 672,000 pins. The factory which he represents turns out eight tons of pins per week. Hair-pins are jobbed by the cask. There is but one factory in this country that produces them. They turn out fifty tons per month. The machine that cuts and bends the wire making 360 hair-pins per minute, ready for japanning. Yankee pins are saleable in nearly every city of the world, and the production, and consumption increase each year about ten per cent.

THE result of the German polar expedition is said to settle a scientific dispute between two of the most distinguished Arctic authorities in the world—Professor Petermann and Captain Koldewey, both of Germany—by establishing the correctness of the former's hypothesis that the North Pole is approachable by a passage between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla. The telegram announcing the vessels return to Trumso, in Norway, is very brief, but it suffices to show that the expedition penetrated as far as 79 degrees of latitude in the region between 42 and 60 degrees of eastern longitude, and discovered an open sea, apparently leading eastward to Polynia, and affording a practicable access to the North Pole. Dr. Petermann therefore concludes that the expedition advanced through the glacial zone encompassing the Pole by the Gulf Stream, the direction of which, as discovered in 1869 by the steamer Albert, pointed exactly toward the spot up to which Messrs. Payer and Weyprecht have advanced, viz., longitude 43 east and latitude 79 north. At a latitude of 75 or 76 degrees the Gulf Stream showed a warmth of 4 degrees Reaumur, a temperature unapproached at any other spot in these regions, and on that account Dr. Petermann considers it the only route by which the pole can be reached. The detailed report of the expedition will be looked for with great interest by geographers and scientific men generally.

THE Milwaukee *Sentinel* thinks that now is the time in the affairs of the Cream City that "taken at its flood, leads on to fortune," and to afford space for the advertisements the Milwaukee business men *ought* to send in, has enlarged its borders. It says truly that "no first class newspaper ever was, or ever will be, printed and sustained for any length of time in a sleepy, unprogressive, old fogy city"—which the Milwaukeeans can take either as a compliment or reproof.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Advertising as the means of prosperity is not as well understood as it should be. Nothing can take its place. It is a fact that no one who has advertised liberally and systematically has felt like disputing that it was the best spent money he put into his business. A horse was never made fat by a single bushel of oats, so a single advertisement is never a perfect test of the benefits of advertising. The man with genuine wares to sell who advertised them in the right way without success would be a curiosity.

"As a discoverer of modest merit, the present incumbent of the White House is a success. His explorations among the lower order of intelligences, in search of suitable persons upon whom to bestow his official favors, are often productive of startling results. The latest victim of his idiosyncrasy is one Stokes, of Alabama, who has been dragged from his obscurity and made Minister to Brazil. After this no one is safe."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

But we thought our contemporary was a Democratic organ, and opposed to the President alike on political and personal grounds. How then does it come about that it sets forth its own qualifications for Federal office in so comprehensive and earnest a manner? We are pleased, of course, but none the less puzzled. However, we hope its hint will prove not to have been thrown away.

PERSONAL.

M. Julius Reuter has received from the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha the title of Baron for himself and his descendants, as a mark of his appreciation for the services which M. Reuter has rendered to the public in furnishing the press with telegraphic intelligence.

Doctor Mary C. Putnam, who sustained the reputation of her country by graduating with very high honors from the University of Paris, is now practicing in New York city, and also lecturing at the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary as Professor of Materia Medica. The usefulness and practical success of women doctors has been shown by Miss Fowler, who has one of the largest and most remunerative practices in New Jersey, and Miss Putnam is expected to make a like demonstration in the metropolis.

Rev. Enoch Sanford, of Raynham, Massachusetts, an eminent clergyman, celebrated last week the seventy-sixth anniversary of his birth by planting an oak tree and publishing a history of the town of Berkley, Mass., the place where a century or so ago the people refused an organ, the gift of Bishop Berkley, in honor of whom the town was named. For many years Mr. Sanford has occupied his leisure hours in calculating the movements of the heavenly bodies. His longevity is hereditary, and the oak tree may have a chance to furnish shade to its planter. Mr. Sanford's grandfather was nearly one hundred years old when he died, and Mr. Sanford still enjoys the health and vigor of a young man.

It is reported that the Viceroy of Egypt paid Signor Verdi $30,000 for the exclusive right of the first representation of "Aida" at Cairo; and that the Milan publishers have bought the right of performance at the Scala for $12,000, so that composer will get a total of $42,000 for his score. The London *Athenæum*, noticing these figures, drily observes: "If M. Bertin had been alive and writing still for the *Journal des Debats*, he would have calculated how much this amount is by bar and by note, just as he did with the salary paid to M. Dupuyz the tenor."

Louis Napoleon is said to have recently answered a letter from a little boy of Wilmington, Delaware, who has conceived great admiration and sympathy for the French Emperor, thanking him for his friendly words, and expressing the hope that his little friend might live more quietly and happily than himself.

It is understood that General Sherman has abandoned, for the present, his intended trip to Europe, on account of the death of his father-in-law, the late Hon. Thomas Ewing. General Sherman is one of the executors of the will of Mr. Ewing, and the settlement of the estate, which is a large one, will demand his attention. General Sherman had intended to go on the Wabash with Admiral Alden, who goes out as the commander of the European squadron.

Louisa Muhlbach, the novelist, has sued a Dresden journalist in $4,000 for having stated in his journal that she, in announcing that the Khedive had invited her to visit Egypt to write a book, had practiced deception upon the public.

A correspondent who was present at Bangor, Maine, when President Grant kissed a bevy of girls, representing the several States in the procession, learns witness to the fact that it was not a mere passive endurance. He met the gay beauties half way. His face was as impassive as ever, but there was unmistakable fire in his eyes, and if there had been one hundred States, the President doubtless would have performed his whole duty in the premises.

Our River Interest.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Whatever conduces to the interest of the general public, neither Federal, State nor city governments should interpose obstacles; because whatever tends to the public benefit should be sacredly regarded by them, irrespective of outside pecuniary considerations.

The object then of this article is to show that our Federal government has, I will say, unknowingly, interfered with an interest, which concerns the people as well as the manufacturers of the great West and Southwest, and as the people's interest, cheap transportation of coal is jeopardized by it, if opens on the Italian side at the very source of the Po, about 2,000 yards above the level of the sea, and more than 5,150 yards of solid length is cut in a straight line through the solid rock in the very heart of the Alpine chain. It was intended to be used as a turnpike road, but is to this day the only direct route from Emboun to Saluces. Partly destroyed by the Kings of Sardinia, so as to impede the invasion of the French Republican armies, it was afterwards repaired and improved by Napoleon I. keeping the demand at reasonable rates. Now it is almost forgotten, and should now be of no practical use.

A New Mercantile Combination.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says: "To guard against the high rates on freight from New York and other Eastern cities, which are likely to prevail after the closing of the water routes, it is proposed to effect an organization for the purpose of securing to those who may join in the movement the lowest practicable rates during the whole year. We have seen a basis of organization, which has been prepared by a gentleman who has evidently given the subject able attention, and, while the plan is simple and comprehensive, involving no risk to members, or obligation, even, except so far as is necessary to secure unity of action, it seems admirably calculated to secure the proposed objects. In fact, the plan and its author are heartily indorsed by many leading merchants East and West. It is probable the movement will assume a tangible form in a few days, and be brought before our merchants generally."

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will have their new office in Philadelphia ready for occupancy in a few weeks. It will be, it is said, one of the most complete railroad offices in the United States. It has a front of ninety-nine feet, extending back one hundred and ninety-four feet, and is eighty feet high, having four stories. The front is of Quincy granite, the other walls being of brick, and the only ornament about it is the cornice at the top and over the windows and the balcony at the main entrance. This balcony is thirty feet in length, ten feet wide and twenty-four feet high, and is supported by four granite shafts. Since the plan was first made, the architect has added a draft for a printing office, to be located in the basement under a portion of the building. Here the company can put in a printing office one hundred and two feet in length by thirty-two feet in width, and ten feet in height from top to top, light being received from above through an area. This will be sufficient to put in a good-sized job office.

THE destruction of private libraries is not the least of the losses by the Chicago fire. The principal collections seem to have been those of Messrs. John A. Rice, E. J. Asay, E. B. McCagg, H. L. Monroe and Perry H. Smith. It was thought at first that all these must have perished, but Mr. Sabin, the bookseller, of Nassau street, New York, writes the next day to the *Tribune*, to say that Mr. Price's library had been sold some time before the fire, March, 1870, whether dispersed or sold to one buyer we are not informed; and that Mr. Asay's collection was sent for safe-keeping while the owner was in Europe to Mr. Sabin's house, where it is now stored. It is spoken of as being the most valuable of all the libraries in Chicago, and contains 45,000 volumes. Mr. Sabin adds to the list of those destroyed "that of Mr. J. Y. Scammon, noticeable for the large collection of books relating to Swedenborg which it contained." Mr. McCagg's library is known to have been rich in works on philology and the history of the English language. Probably the public is as much a loser as the public-spirited owners of these libraries.

COL. SILAS SEYMOUR, formerly State Engineer of New York, Engineer of the Erie railroad, and Consulting Engineer of the Union Pacific railroad, has made a report adversely to the narrow gauge plan. Col. Seymour was educated in the broad gauge school, and battles zealously for the old way. He denies that the construction of the road bed, the cost and laying of the rails, and the cost of superstructure will save the percentage claimed for it. He denies that a speed of from fifty-five to forty-five miles per hour can be attained, or that the rolling stock will be so much cheaper as it is asserted it will be. The question of the saving of dead weight he discusses at great length; and pronounces it the weakest argument advanced in favor of the narrow gauge.

BOSTON is gaining largely in the grain trade. A paper of that city informs us that "the late rapid growth of the produce export trade of Boston is without parallel in the history of American commerce." The summaries are not given for such a term that they can be put in comparison. But the *Commercial Bulletin* of the 28th stated that there were then 600 grain laden cars from the west standing on the Grand Junction Railroad and at East Boston, and many detained on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, and there are not sufficient warehouses to store it, and there is but one small elevator to handle it.

Iron Steamboat Building on the Mississippi.

The question of building iron steamboats, to take the place of wooden ones now plying on our Western rivers, is beginning to receive serious consideration. A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from Chester-on-the-Mississippi, says that an agent of an English company, from London, not long since visited that locality with a view to the establishment of a yard to build iron steamers. The location is on the Illinois shore, but forty miles away from the great iron fields of Missouri, and with the stream lower in the Mississippi than has been known since 1858, there is now a depth of thirty or forty feet for a distance of at least one and a half miles the whole width of the river. It is claimed that "with the necessary facilities," iron steamers can be as cheaply built there as any where in the United States, or even on the Clyde. Arrangements are said to be now making for the manufacture of iron, and practical men, who expect to invest millions of dollars as fast as the work can be prosecuted, say that iron can be made at Chester $10 per ton less than at any other place in the United States. When this fact shall have been satisfactorily demonstrated, the destiny of the place will be settled beyond question.

ODE.

On the Dedication of the Pittsburgh High School.

I.

Let Science dwell upon our hill:
It is but meet
That 'neath the far the light of wealth
Flows through the street,
And commerce whistles and throbs,
As to and fro,
O'er-laden with the gifts,
Her chariots go.

II.

All beautiful upon the hills,
These sculptured walls
Look up to Heaven, the first to catch
The light that falls
From the far worlds that beckon us
To their home;
The tale of power divine, as hymned
In every sphere.

III.

And now we meet to consecrate
This hallowed spot,—
'Mid fair and foul the artizan
Has all-day wrought
With busy tools, grammar and plane,
Until the temple stands
Serene and

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

OFFERS FOR SALE THE NEW BONDS OF THE

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

Bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

FOR SALE AT

90 and Accrued Interest.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER RELIABLE SECURITIES

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

tf

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name for transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, ATWATER, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MCKEAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANFULL, H. P. MCINTOSH,
R. W. TEETER, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 1, 1871.

Some of the banks were slightly easier in their condition to-day, and were able to discount more freely. As a general thing, however, there is considerable closeness in money prevailing, and to-morrow's legal tenders are supplied at bank rates. Regular customers are supplied at bank rates.

—The dealings in local stocks were on a more extended scale, and there is some increase in the amount of stock offering. Columbia sold stock a trifle firmer on account of favorable reports from the development of their new property.

—The New York *Express* says: By an error of a clerk in the Broadway Bank it was made to appear in the last bank statement that the bank held only $1,514, 900 in legal tenders. It should have been reported as $2,515,900. This correction makes the last bank statement very much more favorable than reported. Instead of there having been a loss of $344,900 in legal tenders there should have been a gain of $200,500.

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Tuesday says: Business at the banks continues at about half the volume it was before the fire. Except making loans on grain and other products to be shipped eastward, the banks are doing very little but receive the money of depositors and keep it for them until they check it out. No safe means of investment for money is open in which the banks can find safe use for the surplus of money in their hands. The consequence is that currency has increased until to many of the leading banks it has become burdensome, and they are afraid to turn it into New York exchange. This is an unhealthy stagnation, which cannot last long, but just how it will relieve itself as it was hoped. Merchants who are collecting in what is due them, have not as yet started to do anything ahead in the way of regular business, and in many cases will not, until their insurance is settled, so that they can know how much capital they have got to do business on. While its abnormal condition of things lasts, it makes it easy for some of the small banks whose loss of business would otherwise make it close work for them to meet the demands on them for currency.

Exchange was in demand at from par to 50 cents @ $1,000 premium to-day between banks. At to-counter bankers are taking exchange of their customers at from ½ to 1-10 discount. Notwithstanding the telegraphic reports of large shipments in London in regard to Bismarck's intention to attempt the withdrawal of nearly all the gold from the Bank of England into his proposed military chest in Berlin, the quotations to-day for securities and the buying price of bankers' bills know how a more favorable aspect. Money in New York is down to 3 per cent. on call loans, and to 4 per cent. and gilt-edged bonds and railway stocks are higher. In fact, even if the reported project of the German Imperial Government were attempted it is the general opinion, that it would be defeated by the Bank of England suspending specie payments, and keeping its gold locked up in its own vaults. In this case the volume of paper circulation of the bank would be increased, and money would become abundant. A period of inflation would begin, and gold would probably command a premium. The Secretary of the Bank of England notes as it does now in France over notes of the Bank of France.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112¾	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	112¾	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	113¾	113¾
10-40s	109	109	109¼
Gold	112¼	112¾	112¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	12¼
United States 6s of 1881	116¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	111
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¾
United States 10-40s	109
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾
Union Pacific Railroad	95
Central Pacific Railroad	93
Currency Pacifics	111¾

—The following table made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 1, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & H.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Do. Scrip	84¾	84¾	85	85¼	84¾	85
Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Reading	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Hartford	127	127	127	127	127	127
Mich. Cent.	117			116¾		116¾
Lake Shore	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Illinois Cent.	130	130	130	130	130	130
Chesa. & Pitts.	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	124¼
C. & N. W.	80¾	80¾	80	80¾	80¾	80¾
Do. pref.	86	86	86	86	86	86
Rock Island	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
St. Paul	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
Do. pref.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Pitt. & W.	32	32				
Do. pref.	82	82				
Wabash	36¾	36¾				
Ohio & Miss.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Clev. & Alton	115¾	115¾		115¾		
Do. pref.						
R. I. & Erie	103¾	23		103		
N. J. Central		70		70		
Canton	66¾	66¾	67	66¾	66¾	66¾
W. U. Tel.						
Quicksilver	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	48
Mariposa	21	21	21	21		
Mariposa Pf.	45	45		45		
American Ex.		97½		97½		
U. S. Ex.		97½		97½		
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: The bank statement printed last night is not indicative of any material change in their condition. The deposits have decreased over $500,000, the legal tenders slightly, and the loans $625,149, but there is a slight increase in the specie reserve. Altogether it is satisfactory. The business during the week has been light, as reflected in the clearings, which are down to $7,616,366, as compared with the preceding. The balances are also $355,785 lower. This condition is not favorable to the loan market, for calculations to remove the impressions which prevail of a probable stringency. Rates are substantially unchanged.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	69¾
Philadelphia and Erie	23
Lehigh Navigation	54
Catawissa preferred	44
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	47
Lehigh Valley Railroad	69¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	58
Sunbury and Amboy Railroad	15
Schuylkill Navigation	15¾
Reading	99

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 1.—Wheat quiet and unchanged in every respect. No. 1 Milwaukee $1 20@$1 20½; No. 2 do. demand fair and market firm; No. 2 $1 20@. Corn dull and prices declined ½c. No. 2 48c. Rye dull but unchanged. Barley dull and prices drooping. No. 2 95c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, November 1.—Wheat quiet and unchanged in every respect; No. 1 white $1 45@1 47½; amber $1 40. Corn dull and prices declined ½ cent. Oats quiet and unchanged at 28c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, November 1, 1871.

REMARKS.—In our "walks and talks" with business men this morning, we met dealers all the way from California, and a representative of a very heavy firm in Kentucky. The latter was making liberal purchases of one of our leading wholesale grocery houses, and the former buying chestnuts and shellbarks for the California market. Who, now, with a gainsay the fact that Pittsburgh is not soon destined to take rank as a leading commercial, as she is now the foremost manufacturing city in the country. We have no changes to make in prices worthy of special mention.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles for the past two weeks. They will be found useful for reference:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	4,464	4,090	8,554
Apples, bbls	6,292	9,254	15,546
Cheese, boxes	1,186	1,382	2,568
Corn, sacks	6,339	8,656	14,995
Wheat, sacks	8,959	7,843	16,802
Barley, sacks	3,198	5,060	8,258
Oats, sacks	3,187	972	4,159
Rye, sacks	11,806	9,915	20,821
Butter, packages	189	234	423
Bacon, tierces	35	138	173

COMPARISON TABLE.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for October for the past three years:

October Receipts.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Flour, bbls	26,142	27,859	16,518
Apples, bbls	11,240	24,042	27,169
Cheese, boxes	4,329	5,250	5,310
Corn, sacks	11,859	11,723	24,110
Wheat, sacks	18,620	17,726	35,756
Barley	20,333	19,305	17,349
Rye, sacks	99,471	2,823	8,694
Oats, sacks	19,752	25,979	39,396
Butter, packages	797	943	847
Bacon, pcs	678	1,054	234
Hams, pcs	5,530	136	
Dried beef, pcs	56		

The few changes we have to note in prices will be found below. Following are the wholesale rates, unless otherwise noted.

APPLES—Receipts since our last report 1,732 bbls. Although there has been a falling off of 40 barrels, still the receipts are in excess of the demand, and sales of fair common are made as low as $1 80 @ bbl; choice cooking and good assorted apples sell at from $2 75@3 25 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is well supplied, with sales at 60@65c per gallon.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4c; refined, 4½@4¾c; pearls, 6c; pots, 7½c; nitrate soda, 4¼@4½c.

ANTHRACITE COAL—The current rates are for broken, egg, stove and chestnut, @ ton, $8 50.

BEANS—White navy $3 00 @ bush; medium $2 50.

CIDER—The abundance and low price of apples has turned the attention of first hand holders to making cider, and by holding the same for a time they hope to make a "speck." We are reported sales at $5 00, $6 00@8 00 @ barrel.

EGGS AND PROVISIONS—Prices are unchanged and sales are made at the following figures: Prime Cincinnati sugar-cured hams, 16@17c; sugar-cured shoulders, not plain shoulders 8c; ribbed sides 8@9c; clear sides 9¾@; breakfast bacon, 10@12½c; dried beef 13½c; pure leaf lard, 9½c; Chicago and Cincinnati refined, in tierces, 10¼11c; Chicago and Cincinnati, in buckets, 11¼@12c.

BEESWAX—Sales at 30@32c @ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Under fresh arrivals prices are weak but not lower. We continue to quote at 4@5c @ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ½-lb cans @ doz, $1 75; ½-lb do $3 25; 1-lb can $6; 5-lb cans, $30 @ per doz.

BROOMS—Fancy $1 75; No. 1, $1; No. 2, $8 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 per doz.

BUTTER—Market extremely dull and prices weak. Receipts since our last only 29 packages, as follows: Prime to choice 18@20c; medium 14@16c; common 10@12c @ lb.

CHEESE—The receipts have fallen off, being only 47 boxes. We quote New York Goshen 15@16c; Ohio Factory 14c; Hall's 13½@ @ lb.

CRACKERS—Boston Sc; butter 7½c; cream 24c; fruit 12½c; ginger 12½c; lemon 12½c; oyster Tuc; Scotch 12½c; soda 10c; sugar 10c; sugar (thin) 7c; wine 10c; lemon jumbles, 14c; spiced jumbles 13c; sugar jumbles 14c.

CHESTNUTS—Orders all the way from California are being received; sales at $3 50@4 00 @ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—The receipts are large and prices, though not quotably lower, are not so firm, with buyers more inclined to operate. Sales at $5 50@6 50 @ bbl; the better varieties at $7@8 @ barrel; other varieties from $11 to $13.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 17c; mould 12c @ lb.

CORDAGE—Russell's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $1 00@1 50; Calcined plaster, $1 50; Land plaster, $2 50@2 75 @ ton.

CARBON OIL—Nonexplosive or fire test held at 26c @ gallon.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $6 00; Philadelphia $5 50.

DRIED FRUITS—halves at 10@12c per lb; quarters 7@7½c; mixed 8@8½c; dried apples 6@7c.

EGGS—Receipts lighter, with sales of fresh at 27@ 28c @ doz.

FLOUR—We have no change to note in prices. Receipts since our last 443 barrels. Following are the ruling rates for mills and stores: Stores—Family brands $7 25; good Ohio winter $7 50; Minnesota for bakers $7 75; Wisconsin for bakers $7 75; Mills—National, white wheat, $8 25; Painsville, southern amber, $7 50; Morning Glory, red winter, $7 10. Rye flour, $5 00 @ bbl. We are reported as active buyers for the demand.

FEATHERS—Live geese, No. 1, 72@73c for round lots; the usual advance for small lots.

GROCERIES—There continues good for the season, and we make no changes in prices. As the fruit season is about over sugars are in better demand, and lower rates may be reasonably looked for. Coffees are at a stand still, without change in values; yet it is hard to tell what a day may bring forth. Some of the best posted dealers predict still higher figures. Following are the rulings of the market:

Coffees—Fancy Rio 25c; prime 24c; good 23c; fair 22@22½c; Java 30@32c; Maracaibo 27c; Mocha 45c; pure roasted coffee 27c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 65; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades common to good 55@85c. Unpowdered fancy $1 60; good $1 20; fair $1 10. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 80@85c. Souchong fancy $1 10; good 95c; fair 80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 80c; fair 65c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated 13½c; A coffee, 12½c; C coffee, 12c; extra C 12¾c; C yellow 12¼c.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice, 11½c; prime 10¾@11c. Porto Rico—Choice 11¾c; prime 11c; good 10c.

Molasses—New Orleans—Good 65c; do prime 68c; do choice 70@72c.

Rice—Carolina 9¾c; Rangoon 8c; Patria 8¾@8½c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 75c; white honey 65c; silver drips 60@65c; lowgrades 30@35c.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the past twenty-four hours:

Corn sacks	1,261	Wheat sacks	748
Barley sacks	1,631	Rye sacks	204
Oats sacks	613		

The arrivals of wheat have fallen off within the past few days, but without having any effect on market values. The mills take all good lots on arrival. The ruling rates of the market are as follows: Fall red winter $1 40@1 42 per bushel; red western $1 40@1 42. Oats—Prices remain steady unchanged, with sales reported at 46c for mixed to No. 2 and 47@48c for No. 1. Corn—We are reported sales at 56@60c per bushel for car and wheel lots; 62@63c in bulk; new corn 50@60c. Rye—The market inactive, with sales from first hands at 80@85c per bushel; Whisky from shade lower at 92½c. Wheat dull and market unsettled. Barley—Supply light and market firm; No. 1 two-rowed winter red western $1 15@1 20; amber western $1 05@1 07; white $1 05@1 20. Malt—Supply and demand fair and market firm. Malt quiet. Corn dull and prices lower. Oats dull and prices barely sustained. Rye quiet and market firm. Bran—In light demand at $13@13½ per ton. Green buckwheat sold at 1½@1½c; dry cut 1½@1¾c.

HAY—Receipts since our last report 1,732 bbls. Although there has been a falling off of 40 barrels, still the receipts are in excess of the demand, and sales of fair common are made as low as $1 80 @ bbl; choice cooking and good assorted apples sell at from $2 75@3 25 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is well supplied, with sales at 60@65c per gallon.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4c; refined, 4½@4¾c; pearls, 6c; pots, 7½c; nitrate soda, 4¼@4½c.

ANTHRACITE COAL—The current rates are for broken, egg, stove and chestnut, @ ton, $8 50.

BEANS—White navy $3 00 @ bush; medium $2 50.

CIDER—The abundance and low price of apples has turned the attention of first hand holders to making cider, and by holding the same for a time they hope to make a "speck." We are reported sales at $5 00, $6 00@8 00 @ barrel.

EGGS AND PROVISIONS—Prices are unchanged and sales are made at the following figures: Prime Cincinnati sugar-cured hams, 16@17c; sugar-cured shoulders, not plain shoulders 8c; ribbed sides 8@9c; clear sides 9¾@; breakfast bacon, 10@12½c; dried beef 13½c; pure leaf lard, 9½c; Chicago and Cincinnati refined, in tierces, 10¼11c; Chicago and Cincinnati, in buckets, 11¼@12c.

BEESWAX—Sales at 30@32c @ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Under fresh arrivals prices are weak but not lower. We continue to quote at 4@5c @ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ½-lb cans @ doz, $1 75; ½-lb do $3 25; 1-lb can $6; 5-lb cans, $30 @ per doz.

BROOMS—Fancy $1 75; No. 1, $1; No. 2, $8 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 per doz.

BUTTER—Market extremely dull and prices weak. Receipts since our last only 29 packages, as follows: Prime to choice 18@20c; medium 14@16c; common 10@12c @ lb.

CHEESE—The receipts have fallen off, being only 47 boxes. We quote New York Goshen 15@16c; Ohio Factory 14c; Hall's 13½@ @ lb.

CRACKERS—Boston Sc; butter 7½c; cream 24c; fruit 12½c; ginger 12½c; lemon 12½c; oyster Tuc; Scotch 12½c; soda 10c; sugar 10c; sugar (thin) 7c; wine 10c; lemon jumbles, 14c; spiced jumbles 13c; sugar jumbles 14c.

CHESTNUTS—Orders all the way from California are being received; sales at $3 50@4 00 @ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—The receipts are large and prices, though not quotably lower, are not so firm, with buyers more inclined to operate. Sales at $5 50@6 50 @ bbl; the better varieties at $7@8 @ barrel; other varieties from $11 to $13.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 17c; mould 12c @ lb.

CORDAGE—Russell's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $1 00@1 50; Calcined plaster, $1 50; Land plaster, $2 50@2 75 @ ton.

CARBON OIL—Nonexplosive or fire test held at 26c @ gallon.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $6 00; Philadelphia $5 50.

DRIED FRUITS—halves at 10@12c per lb; quarters 7@7½c; mixed 8@8½c; dried apples 6@7c.

EGGS—Receipts lighter, with sales of fresh at 27@ 28c @ doz.

FLOUR—We have no change to note in prices. Receipts since our last 443 barrels. Following are the ruling rates for mills and stores: Stores—Family brands $7 25; good Ohio winter $7 50; Minnesota for bakers $7 75; Wisconsin for bakers $7 75; Mills—National, white wheat, $8 25; Painsville, southern amber, $7 50; Morning Glory, red winter, $7 10. Rye flour, $5 00 @ bbl. We are reported as active buyers for the demand.

FEATHERS—Live geese, No. 1, 72@73c for round lots; the usual advance for small lots.

GROCERIES—There continues good for the season, and we make no changes in prices. As the fruit season is about over sugars are in better demand, and lower rates may be reasonably looked for. Coffees are at a stand still, without change in values; yet it is hard to tell what a day may bring forth. Some of the best posted dealers predict still higher figures. Following are the rulings of the market:

Coffees—Fancy Rio 25c; prime 24c; good 23c; fair 22@22½c; Java 30@32c; Maracaibo 27c; Mocha 45c; pure roasted coffee 27c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 65; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades common to good 55@85c. Unpowdered fancy $1 60; good $1 20; fair $1 10. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 80@85c. Souchong fancy $1 10; good 95c; fair 80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 80c; fair 65c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated 13½c; A coffee, 12½c; C coffee, 12c; extra C 12¾c; C yellow 12¼c.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice, 11½c; prime 10¾@11c. Porto Rico—Choice 11¾c; prime 11c; good 10c.

Molasses—New Orleans—Good 65c; do prime 68c; do choice 70@72c.

Rice—Carolina 9¾c; Rangoon 8c; Patria 8¾@8½c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 75c; white honey 65c; silver drips 60@65c; lowgrades 30@35c.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the past twenty-four hours:

Corn sacks	1,261	Wheat sacks	748
Barley sacks	1,631	Rye sacks	204
Oats sacks	613		

The arrivals of wheat have fallen off within the past few days, but without having any effect on market values. The mills take all good lots on arrival. The ruling rates of the market are as follows: Fall red winter $1 40@1 42 per bushel; red western $1 40@1 42. Oats—Prices remain steady unchanged, with sales reported at 46c for mixed to No. 2 and 47@48c for No. 1. Corn—We are reported sales at 56@60c per bushel for car and wheel lots; 62@63c in bulk; new corn 50@60c. Rye—The market inactive, with sales from first hands at 80@85c per bushel; Whisky from shade lower at 92½c. Wheat dull and market unsettled. Barley—Supply light and market firm; No. 1 two-rowed winter red western $1 15@1 20; amber western $1 05@1 07; white $1 05@1 20. Malt—Supply and demand fair and market firm. Malt quiet. Corn dull and prices lower. Oats dull and prices barely sustained. Rye quiet and market firm. Bran—In light demand at $13@13½ per ton. Green buckwheat sold at 1½@1½c; dry cut 1½@1¾c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, November 1, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle light to-day and in quality fair. The number of buyers in attendance about the same as usual. The market, under the influence of favorable advices, was better. Sellers held cattle firm at an advance of from ¼ to ½c on prime grades, and at the advance trade was active and quite a number of droves changed hands. One drove of 48 Ohio cattle sold for $5 75 per one hundred pounds. This we believe was the highest price reached Following are the rates ruling for the different grades: Extra, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs. steers, $5 25 to $5 62; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $4 75 to $5 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $3 75 to $4 50; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $2 00 to $3 50; Texas steers, @ 00 to $5 50.

Hogs.

The arrival of hogs continues heavy, and are of a fair quality. The market to-day was dull and slow. Advices from New York are not favorable, and but 2 or 3 cars were bought for that market. The supply is in excess of the demand, and this, with bad advices, depresses trade. The feeling is not very good and if the receipts continue free lower prices will rule: Extra Philadelphia $4 40; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $4 25 to $4 35; good to prime New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $4 00 to $4 10.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep fair. The market continues active, buyers taking hold liberally. The demand to this time been good and fully up to the supply. Some buyers are supplied for the week and leave for the East, and should arrivals prove free, we do not think present prices could be maintained, as the feeling is not quite so good. Following are the rates current for the different kinds and grades sold on this market. Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 25 to $5 50; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 75 to $5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 00 to $4 50; mean common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 50 to 3 75; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 50.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, November 1, 1871.

REMARKS.—As we have repeatedly said in volume of wool to-w finding its way to this market is too light to base a market upon. There is but little wool in this region of country, and those who hold that little seem in no hurry to send it forward to market. As months must elapse ere a another new crop will be ready for sale, wool dealers in this part of the country will have to content themselves with the handling of small lots, for which they are now paying the following prices:

Common fleece.....50@52c Combing fleece.....53@56c
Fine fleece.....50@56c Tub washed wool.60@65c
Unwashed wool.....30@40c

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

Oct. 31.—There is a very firm market for all descript ons of pig iron, with light stocks. We quote:

Hanging Rock No. 1 foundry charcoal @ ton.....$38 00@39 00
Hanging Rock, No. 2, charcoal.....34 00@35 00
Hanging Rock, mill.....33 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1.....36 00@37 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2.....35 00@36 00
Western stone-coal, mill.....33 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1.....36 00@37 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2.....35 00@36 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill.....33 00@34 00
Tennessee, No. 1 foundry.....36 00@37 00
Tennessee, No. 2 foundry.....35 00@36 00
Tennessee, mill.....34 00@35 00
Cold-blast charcoal, car wheel, Hecla.....62 00
Cold-blast Red river.....57 00@60 00
Cold-blast Tennessee.....50 00@52 00

CINCINNATI.

October 31.—There is a very firm market for all kinds of pig iron and full prices were obtained, though we cannot make any alteration to quotations. The receipts and stocks are light, and purchases could not be made to any extent at the prices named below. Bar iron is also very firm. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON PER TON.

No. 1 foundry.....$ 28 No. 1 mill.....$34 @35
No. 2 foundry.....26@27

COLD BLAST PIG IRON PER TON.

Missouri.....$50 Car-wheel.....$55@60

STONE COAL PIG IRON PER TON.

No. 1 foundry.....$26@28 Mill.....$33@34
No. 2 foundry.....34@35

BLOOMS PER TON.

Charcoal.....$90@95

SCRAP IRON PER 100 LBS.

Cast.....$1 25@1 40 Wrought.....$1 50@1 60

BAR IRON.

Common @ lb.....3½@3¾c Charcoal.....4½@4¾c

PIPE.

Horse shoes...$5 50@5 75 Mule shoes...$6 50@6 75

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

October 31.—There has been no new development in the trade. With no increase in the supply and a fair retail demand, prices have been steadily supported.

Railroad, @ bush.....0@20c
Youghiogheny, @ bush.....0@23c
Anthracite, per ton.....$11 00

LOUISVILLE.

October 31.—The market is nearly bare of Pittsburgh coal. Quotations are as follows, delivered: Kentucky coal, 21c @ bushel; Indiana coal, 28c; Cannel coal, none; Pittsburgh coal, 30c.

Coal is selling at New Albany, Indiana, at 24c @ bushel.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 1, 1871.

WHEAT—Firmer at $1 20 cash and $1 21¼ seller first half the month; No 3 $1 12¾@1 13

CORN—Steady and in fair demand at 46c cash; 46c seller November, and 45¾c seller first half this month.

OATS—Firm at 36c.

RYE—Steady; saleable at 66c.

BARLEY—Steady at 95@97c.

PROVISIONS—Firm; sales of pork at $12 65@12 75, cash and seller November; lighting for $13, cash and seller January; sales shoulders at 6½c; sides rib held at 9c; short clear 7¾c, seller December.

WHISKY—85c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Cotton—Demand fair, and market firmer. Middling uplands 19¾c; New Orleans 19¾c; sales 2,700 bales; receipts 1,200 bales; exports 2,000 bales; stock 68,000 bales. Flour—Receipts 14,000 bbls; exports 6,000 bbls; sales 10,000 bbls; State and Western unchanged and dull; Southern dull and heavy; common to fair extra $5 60@6 75; good to choice $6 80@8 50. Rye flour quiet and steady at $5 10@5 25. Corn meal quiet and steady at $3 60@3 80 for Jersey. Wheat—Receipts 22,000 bush; exports 10,000 bush; sales 30,000 bush; No 1 Chicago spring $1 20; No 2 do $1 17; No 2 Milwaukee $1 21; No 1 Milwaukee $1 23; amber Iowa $1 25; winter red western $1 30@1 32; amber western $1 32@1 35; white $1 40@1 50; amber Michigan $1 41. Rye dull and market firm. Malt quiet. Corn dull and prices lower; western mixed 58@59c; yellow 59@60c; old western mixed 62@63c; new western mixed 57@58c; new western mixed 55c. Oats dull and heavy; Ohio 42@43c; Canada 43@44c; Jersey 43@44c; Chicago 42@43c; Milwaukee 43@44c; Western 42@43c; new western mixed 38@39c; new white 40@41c; new Jersey 40@41c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and prices lower; new mess $13 50@13 75; old mess $13 50@13 75; prime $11 50@12 00; prime mess $15 00@15 50. Cut meats dull and unchanged. Middles quiet and unchanged. Lard dull and prices lower; steam 9¾@9¾c; kettle 10@10¼c. Butter steady; western 12@23c; state 19@25c. Cheese steady at 10@12½c.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, November 1.—Cattle—Receipts 595 head, making 21 cars against 28 cars at the same time last week; market firm at unchanged prices. Sheep—Receipts 2,000 head; firm, owing to the light quality; sales of 228 Ohio steers ranging from $4 50@5 00; 200 Canada lambs at $4 50@4 75; lambs ranging from 1,060 to 1,490 lbs, $4 75@5 00; 200 Michigan lambs, 1871, ranging from 1,040 to 1,070 lbs, $4 90@5 00; 60 Illinois lambs ranging from 1,040 to 1,070 lbs, $4 90@5 00; 60 Illinois lambs,

THE VERY LATEST.

INCENDIARISM.

Two Stables Burned in McKeesport.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

McKEESPORT, PA., November 1, 1871.

About ten o'clock to-night a fire was discovered in the stable belonging to the National Hotel, J. F. Wolf, proprietor. In a very short time the flames reached the stable belonging to Dr. J. S. Kuhn, and in an hour's time both stables were entirely destroyed. The horses were got out without any serious damage. Both stables were new. This is the second time within two years that the stables belonging to both gentlemen have been burned. It is without doubt the work of an incediary. By the persevering efforts of our citizens and the calmness of the night, the houses were saved from being consumed, as they were in the former fire.

MORMONDOM QUIET.

The Saints Disavow All Intention of Resisting the Law—An Expedition Getting Ready to Follow Brigham Young.

SALT LAKE, November 1.—To-day everything is pacific, and not the least probability in the city of any outbreak or difficulty. The Mormons all disclaim the most remote intention of resisting the law or opposing the United States officers in the performance of their duties. Judge McKean's course in admitting Mayor Wells to bail is admitted in all quarters to be eminently wise and proper. No fault is found for refusing bail for Stout and Kimball, although it is not denied that the probability of their guilt is greater than that of Mayor Wells.

It is understood that Marshal Patrick is preparing an expedition to follow and arrest Brigham Young. Reliable reports are to the effect that Young is still moving southward, having with him eleven wagons and one hundred armed men, mounted and well appointed.

The cause of George C. Bates, United States prosecuting attorney for Utah, is approved by both the Mormon and Gentile press. Business is dull and money unusually scarce. The weather is delightful.

DOUBLE MURDER.

Two Men Murdered in Cold Blood in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, November 1.—A double and cold-blooded murder was committed a few miles from Marshfield, Webster county, Mo., on Saturday last, under the following circumstances: George Chamberlain, a teamster residing in Lang county, while on his way to Marshfield for merchandise, overtook another teamster named Dunny with a load of lumber that he was hauling to Wm. C. Davenport, lumber dealer, of Marshfield. Dunny's wagon broke down, and he requested Chamberlain to haul the lumber into town. Chamberlain loaded it on his wagon, but had not proceeded far before his wagon also broke down. He then went into Marshfield, procured the wagon and assistance of his son-in-law to go to Francis, and returned to his wagon, reloaded the lumber and started for town. At this juncture they were met by Mr. Davenport and Jacob Hoffman and Matthew Hoffman, one of the Hoffmans struck Chamberlain on the head with his revolver, knocking him down, and Davenport shot him with a shot-gun, killing him. Davenport then shot Francis, killing him instantly. Davenport and Matthew Hoffman were arrested on Monday. Davenport is ex-Sheriff of Webster county, and a man of considerable property.

Mrs. James Morris, wife of a prominent citizen of Marshfield, suicided Saturday by hanging herself. Cause, temporary insanity, resulting from ill health.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 1, 1871.

GOV. BULLOCK A VICTIM OF CONSPIRACY.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, is in this city, and states that his resignation was intended as a move to thwart the schemes of his political enemies in their efforts to get control of the State; that it had been determined on long ago. He asserts that there is no foundation for the charges against him; that he will soon return to Georgia and demand an investigation. He will not permit himself to be arrested in Georgia, as his friends think his political enemies would probably cause a mob to Ku-Klux him. In a letter dated Atlanta, October 23, he refers at length to the charges, and exposes the plans formed by his political enemies to bring disaster on the State.

THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN PEERS AND PEOPLE.

English papers received to-night contain additional denials from conservative lords and statesmen of any knowledge of a new alliance between the peers and people concerning the new social movement, but it is stated in a letter to the *London Telegraph* from the Executive of the London Council that the signatures of the Lords are to a petition of a M.P., to recall that another band of Lords know who were cosignatories on the part of the artisans.

HORSES FROM THE GUARD SOLD AT AUCTION.

Some of the property of the defaulting assistant postmaster Norton was disposed of by his sureties at auction sale yesterday. Nearly sixty thousand dollars' worth sold for less than twenty thousand.

ARRIVALS.

The steamers Thuringia, from Hamburg, and the Columbia, from Glasgow, have arrived.

MURDER IN A HOUSE OF ILL-FAME.

Eugene Taylor was killed in a house of ill-fame in Paterson, New Jersey, this morning. The quarrel arose about a woman. This evening a man giving the name of Scullen, but who was supposed to be Canty, was arrested in Jersey City.

THE FALL OF FISK.

There was a great deal of comment in the city to-day upon the Mansfield-Fisk correspondence. Revelations are expected damaging to the Erie officials, as well as to Tweed, Sweeny and other Tammanyites. Fisk attempted to reply to the Mansfield letter by declaring that the suit is an attempt to extort money from him. He was to-day busy in preparing his defense, and had bolding consultations with legal gentlemen.

EMANCIPATION IN BRAZIL.

Rio Janeiro advices to October 8th, give the full text of the emancipation law. It frees all children born of slaves after its date, and 37 years of the Government, numbering 1,700, and establishes an emancipation fund for the benefit of existing slaves. The Government was empowered by it to form companies, and publications are pouring in from every quarter. Already there are evidences of a movement among farmers in that direction of converting slaves into free tenant farmers, or freeing them upon condition of a few years' service.

GERMANS INDORSE ROSSA.

The German joint committee to-night endorsed O'Donovan Rossa for Senator.

REGISTRATION.

To-day was the second day for registration, and 66,000 votes were registered; on the first day, 3,736 registered; total registration to date, 91,814. Two days still remain to receive the names of voters. The total registration last year was 142,666.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 1, 1871.

MINOR ITEMS.

The affirming of several judgments of the Supreme Court last Monday, awarding ten per cent. damages besides costs, on the ground that the prosecutions were for purposes of delay, will make parties cautious in appealing cases in future.

Indian Agent Walker arrived left Cheyenne to hear the complaints of the Sioux Indians.

It has been ascertained that the leaders of the Ku-Klux now in jail in South Carolina, will not be released on bail.

Major Thomas Bonahoe died to-day at the age of seventy-five. He was long connected with the *Intelligencer*.

G. W. Curtis presented to the President the rules adopted by the Civil Service Commission.

The *Evening Star* says the President has addressed a letter to the President of the Seneca Stone Company, requiring them to dispose of the President's stock in the Company.

THREE PER CENTS CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called in another million and a half of the three per cents of the denomination of $2,000, from number 2,953 to 3,918; also denominations of $10,000 from number 2,767 to 2,833. Interest will cease on the 31st of December.

RAILWAYS.

OPENING ON THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTHEASTERN ROAD.

EVANSVILLE, IND., November 1.—The excursion from this city to St. Louis to-morrow, over the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad, promises to be a grand affair. Over three hundred invitations have been issued, and every arrangement made for the pleasure of the guests. At Mt. Vernon, Ill., the excursionists will be received by a delegation of the St. Louis Number of Commerce, who will accompany them to the latter city. The road is one hundred and eighty miles in length and will soon be the great thoroughfare between St. Louis to Nashville.

ANOTHER MOUTHFUL.

WILMINGTON, DEL., November 1.—It is reported that the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad will probably be leased by the Pennsylvania Company.

On Monday a little girl, thirteen years old, Anna Stacy, living three miles from New Albany, Ind., was attacked by a negro as she was returning from school. Her screams alarmed her father, who ran to her rescue, but fell dead before he reached the spot, from a paroxysm of heart disease. The negro escaped.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 1.—River three feet nine and rising. Partially clear.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, November 1.—Cloudy and cold. River falling.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 1.—Cloudy and cool. River declining. Arrived—Walter, Kansas; Legal Tender, White river; Indiana, Cairo. Departed—Mary McDonald and W. J. Lewis, Vicksburg; Ada Heilman, Cairo; Belle, New Orleans.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, November 1.—Cloudy and cool; mercury 52. River swelling a little. Port list: Down—Ellen Hughes, 4 A. M.; Mary Miller, 5 P. M.; Ruby, 4 P. M.; Eddyville, 4:30 P. M.; Fanny Brandels, 4:30 P. M. Up—Fayette, 8 A. M. Business good.

Cairo.

CAIRO, November 1.—Port list: St. Joseph cleared for Memphis at 6 A. M.; Andy Johnson, Cairo to New Orleans, 7 A. M.; St. Lake, Memphis to St. Louis, 8 A. M.; Emilie Labarge, Memphis to St. Louis, 7 A. M.; City of Alton, New Orleans to St. Louis, 11 A. M.; Commonwealth cleared for New Orleans at 1 P. M.; Thayer, Cairo to Lake, Memphis, 5 P. M.; Kellogg, St. Louis to New Orleans, 3 P. M.; J. N. Burksville, Evansville, 8 P. M.; Capitol City, St. Louis to New Orleans, 5 P. M. H. Durfee, St. Louis to New Orleans, River fallen one inch. Cloudy and cool; mercury 52.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 1.—River risen two inches and about stationary, with two feet eight inches at the head of the canal, and twelve or fourteen inches in the chute. Cloudy and clear. Mercury 50.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 1.—Arrived—Messenger, Keokuk; Fannie Lewis, Missouri river; John Lansden, Cairo; Sunshine and Glencoe, New Orleans. Departed—City of Peki; and St. Johns, Keokuk; Belle of Pike, Memphis; Henry Aiken, New Orleans; Minnie, Arkansas river; Julia, Vicksburg; Northwestern, St. Paul. River rising slowly. Weather clear and cool.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 1.—Cotton active; sales 6,300 bales; good ordinary 15½@16c; low middlings 17¼ @18c; middlings 18½@18½c; receipts 4,234 bales; exports to Hamburg 1,918 bales; to Havre 200 bales; stock 59,901 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, November 1.—Cotton quiet; middlings 17½c; net receipts 4,172 bales; sales 700 bales; stock 29,324 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, November 1.—Cotton firm and in good demand; middling 17¾c; net receipts 3,396 bales; exports to Great Britain 407 bales; coastwise 997 bales; to France 9,130 bales; sales 2,000 bales; stock 56,186 bales.

Mobile.

500 bales; stock 46,500 bales.—Cotton dull; middling 17½@18c; low middling 17c; sales bales; sales

Galveston.

GALVESTON, November 1.—Cotton easier; good ordinary 15½@16½c; net receipts 700 bales; sales 150 bales; stock 72,496 bales.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 1.—Sugar—demand good; inferior 7½c; common 8@8½c; good to common 9@9½c; choice 10@10½c. Molasses firm; common 60c; prime 57@60c. Coffee firm; fair 19½@19¾c; good 19¾@19¾c; prime 20@ 20¾c.

POLITICAL.

Republicans and Reformers Dissatisfied.

NEW YORK, November 1.—At a meeting of the Greeley Republican Convention to-night, a resolution was passed condemning the action of the Committee of Seventy in striking out the names of three or four Aldermanic candidates placed by the organization on the county ticket, declaring adherence to the original ticket. It is stated that the other wing of the Republicans, as well as the Reformers, are dissatisfied with the alterations of this ticket by the Committee of Seventy.

FEMALE FIENDS.

These Horrible Petroleuses—Two Authentic Incidents.

A Paris correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* relates two instances concerning the female Communists, which, he says, reached him in such a way that he knows them to be authentic:

During the Commune an eminent surgeon in Paris, who had no sympathy with it, employed himself in aiding the wounded who were brought to his hospital. His chief assistant was a woman—a Communist—who, day and night, nursed the wounded, and was the most valuable assistant the surgeon had. When the Commune fell, the surgeon was arrested and marched to the drumhead court-martial. He supposed he would be shot. As he approached the door of the tribunal, he met his late female assistant coming out between two soldiers. "Why, Adele," he exclaimed, "how came you here?" The woman fixed hard eyes on him, and said: "I don't know you, sir," and then learned that his case must indeed be hopeless, as this woman declined to acknowledge his acquaintance. Nevertheless he got off somehow and then learned that at the moment when Adele said "I don't know you, sir," she was on her way to be shot, and was shot. For fear of prejudicing his case, she had declined herself the last word of *adieu* she had dedicated to her friend with sympathy proffered on her way to death.

Here is another: A Communist woman was sentenced to be shot. She was taken out and stationed against a wall, a large crowd of street people gathering around to witness the execution. Just as the soldiers were about to fire, she raised her hand with the words, "*Un instant.*" The soldiers paused. The woman had on a good outer garment. This she took off, and seeing a woman in the crowd in rags, went up to her and said: "Take this; it is a pity to spoil good clothes." Then she retired to her place and was shot. Such was the last unselfish thought of a thing *petroleuse*, and what the heroism which inspired the troops of Versailles in dealing with a fallen foe.

NATURAL GAS IN ILLINOIS.

Remarkable Discovery on a Prairie Farm.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Evening Journal* writes from Mattoon, Illinois, that four and a half miles southwest of that city, William Champion, a few weeks since, sunk a well in his door-yard to the depth of twenty feet, and having been interrupted by a flow of surface water, he procured an augur and bored ten feet further. Discovering some indications of the presence of gas, fire was thrown into the well, while a number of persons stood looking into it to observe the effect. Instantly the flames dashed up and burnt their faces and scorched their clothing. Champion at once withdrew and inserted in the augur hole, cemented and secured in its place, and covering above ground some six or seven feet, and for many nights during the last two weeks the flame of the burning gas, escaping from the pipe and rising to the height of ten feet, has been plainly visible from Mattoon. The pipe has a capacity of about one thousand feet per day, while six thousand feet suffices to light that city as furnished from the gas works. The presence of the gas in the well is said, by the Superintendent of the Gas Works, to be equal to that in the mains of the city. It is pure hydrogen gas, almost without smell, and, when lighted affords a bright flame, with a bluish or purple tinge, and intensely hot. Mr. Champion was having gas pipes placed in his house, which will hereafter be lighted and heated with the gas. His farm of three hundred acres, is situated on an elevated prairie, half a mile from the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, and in the midst of a rich farming region.

STATE NEWS.

The *State Journal* favors fewer hours in the public schools.

Traces of poison have been found in the bodies of the two wives of Emanuel Shaffner, now in jail at Harrisburg, charged with their murder and that of a farm laborer who was once in his service.

A monument to the Chief Engineer Shaffer, of the Harrisburg Fire Department, will be dedicated on Saturday.

Rev. John W. Arthur, of the Philadelphia Conference, died at the Insane Asylum, Harrisburg, on the 31st.

Carpenter McCleary, an old Lancaster printer and public officer, died on Sunday last.

It is stated that General McClellan contemplates residing in Lancaster.

Mr. Daniel Swisher, one of the last, perhaps *the* last survivor of the battle of Lake Erie, died in Perry township, Jefferson county, on the 16th ult., in his seventieth year. At the time of the engagement Mr. S. was a volunteer on board the "Caledonia."

Frank Thompson, superintendent of the eastern division of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, has been appointed manager of railroad service for the Grand Duke Alexis during his visit to the United States.

A letter from Youngsville, Warren county, to the Erie *Dispatch*, says: A man living not many miles from this place, a short time since, left town accompanied by his better half and family rig. Having imbibed a little too much "Jersey lightning" his thinking faculties became somewhat mixed, and before reaching home he tied his horse to a stree in the woods and managed to get home on foot. When the wife asked him where the horse was, he commenced a search for his horse, which he found at the end of a five days' ramble, dead. That five days had put on the finishing touch to a starvation already begun.

The new oil town of Tip Top, near Foxburg, has changed its name to that of East Foxburg.

At a row at Parker's a few nights ago, a man was shot twice and robbed of eighty dollars. The wounds will not prove fatal.

The Meadville *Republican* says: Old "Aunt Wood," as she is popularly known, residing with her son near Sinclairville, celebrated her ninety-ninth birthday by getting dinner for a large family, among whom were her great-great-grandchildren. This is very likely the oldest person in Chautauqua county, or near eighty years.

Negotiations are pending between some of the citizens of Phœnixville and parties in Philadelphia looking towards the erection of gas works in the former place.

Herman Rneschel, of Bethlehem, Northampton county, weighed 370 pounds a year ago. On Sunday last he died at the weight of 110 pounds.

A span for the International Bridge, 223 feet in length, has just been finished at the works of the Phœnix Iron Company. The strain sheet for the span was calculated and arranged by Miss S. Emma Price, who is connected with the engineers' department of the company.

Hon. Hiester Clymer has arrived home from his European tour.

Philadelphia has one hundred and sixty millionaires, while Boston has only about a dozen, and her richest man is worth less than ten millions.

Miss Sarah A. Dallis, of Forest county, had no faith in the honesty of banks, and wrapped her worldly wealth, $600 in greenbacks, in balls of carpet-rags. Her house was burned a few days ago, and with it the carpet-rags and money.

Rev. John S. Ermantrout, of Reading (formerly pastor of the Reformed church at Greensburg), and Rev. George D. Wolf of Norristown, both ordained ministers of the Reformed church, have exchanged Romanism, having recently been baptized by Rev. Father Balby, pastor of the Goshenhoppen Catholic church in Berks county.

The Lancaster *Express* says: Mrs. Bridget Gormley, who died in Mount Joy borough a few days ago, was a very pious and in many respects remarkable old lady. She was remarkable in the fact that she attained the age of eighty-eight years without having a gray hair, or ever being obliged to wear glasses, and with the loss of only two teeth, which had been broken off. All her faculties were as clear as those of most young persons, and the sickness which ended in her death was the only bodily ailment which she ever knew. She was sick about one week, knew that her time had come, and was perfectly resigned, saying that she was "going to rest."

Pine Creek.

The prosperity of an inland city is dependent on its position in relation to other important places, the mineral and agricultural wealth of the country, the natural and artificial facilities for travel and receiving and transporting freight.

The cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny possess all these advantages in an eminent degree, and few cities have a more beautiful country surrounding them, and one more susceptible of improvement. This country is certainly favorable to health. There are no pools of stagnant water here, nor marshes, poisoning the air, and sending forth on the wings of the wind disease and death to the inhabitants.

Many pieces of ground have been bought in the country by gentlemen doing business in the city, and cultivated and improved in such a manner as to call forth expressions of admiration from every lover of taste.

But I would speak especially of Pine Creek and its vicinity. This valley has a number of coal mines in successful operation, and it is believed many of the hills overlooking it are rich in coal, and also that this entire country is underlaid with a stratum of the same mineral, varying in thickness from ten to twenty feet. It was first discovered at a point about nine miles from the river by persons boring for salt, and at a more recent date, six miles lower down by others prospecting for oil. Near where the Allegheny and Butler plank road leaves the creek iron ore is found on the surface and cropping out of the hills in large quantities. Some of these specimens have been analyzed and pronounced rich in iron. It is said the Indians somewhere along this stream, or some of its tributaries, found a supply of lead, but thus far no one has had the fortune to discover it.

This country, with a few exceptions, is purely agricultural, but is unsurpassed for romantic grandeur, fertility of soil, and the beauty and variety of its fruits. Nearly all the land fronting the proposed route of the Baltimore and Chicago Railroad, are yet in a state of nature, being covered with forests, composed of white and yellow pine, and the hemlock, with their various shades of green, the oak, the hickory, the maple, the birch, the beech, and here and there a cypress, with the peculiar and almost incessant motion of its leaves; all so grand, so fully intermingled as to defy the genius of the most gifted artist to portray.

Some of these hills have been cleared, while the ringdeess of others alone has saved them from the hand of the destroyer.

It is barbarous for a man who has more ground cleared than he can cultivate to advantage, to destroy the beauty of these incomparable spots, now in their autumnal glory, every tinge of color, every hue and shade and tinge.

In Europe, especially in England, the size, age and symmetry of the trees in a gentleman's park, next to his genealogy, are the delight and glory of his family.

We can have fruit in a short time, but it requires centuries to produce a forest. Here, however, are hundreds of sites for houses, surrounded by the most beautiful trees, whose tops have been shaken, and whose roots have been strengthened by the storms of ages. And it is to be hoped, if any of the present owners of this property value it merely in a pecuniary point of view, they may before long be induced to sell to those who will appreciate it in its wildest nature, with its rocks, its trees, its shrubbery, and its ferns.

Not to form an accurate idea of the agricultural resources of this region, it is necessary to travel the roads on either side of the valley, especially the old Butler pike its entire length. The farms along this road are bordered by and include such scenery as we have endeavored to describe, and will compare favorably for neatness and fertility, with those in any part of the country. J. A. H.

The Loss at Peshtigo and Vicinity.

The loss at Peshtigo, Wis., by the late conflagration seems to be much greater than was generally supposed. The Marinette and Peshtigo *Eagle* estimates the losses of the Peshtigo Manufacturing Company in the village at $900,000, with an insurance of $180,000, upon which the company expects to realize about $120,000. In addition to its losses in the village, the company loses all the company is pine lands and hard wood lands it puts at $200,000, making a grand total loss of $1,100,000.

It gives figures of individual losses in Peshtigo, amounting to some $250,000, and adds: "Allowing at least two townships of good farming land to have been entirely devastated by fire, one-half more or less improved, and estimating the loss on improvements, stock, and farm products to have been $1,000 to each forty acres of such lands, the loss there was to $576,000. Valuing the timber on the entire $576,000 for forty acres, and we have a loss of $1,152,000. This makes a grand total loss of Peshtigo village and vicinity of $2,000,000. This includes the Menominee river, at Menominee. Add losses at Menekaunee, at Menominee, and the losses of the farms up and vicinity of $2,000,000. This makes a grand total as near as we can get at it, $4,000,000.

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Morris River Cove Oysters at the New Enterprise Saloon, No. 106 Wood street.

Insurance Company Suspension.

The Enterprise Insurance Company of Philadelphia on Monday made an assignment of all its assets to the Philadelphia Trust and Deposit Company and closed its doors. The *Telegraph* says the suspension was the joint effect of losses by the Chicago fire, and by a pressure made upon it by one of the local companies that held two hundred thousand dollars worth of its securities. The Enterprise Company had taken risks—all first-class—in Chicago, to the extent of two hundred thousand dollars, and when the disaster had occurred, at once dispatched one of its agents to settle the losses it had incurred by that calamity. This work was being satisfactorily carried out when the Philadelphia Company, which held its securities forced it into their redemption without giving a sufficient warning. It was impossible for the Enterprise Company, though it had assets to the value of $700,000, to secure the cash for this unlooked-for demand, while it was engaged in paying up its losses by the Chicago fire. In this emergency it could do nothing else than go into liquidation for the benefit of its creditors.

A petition has been received at Washington from a most unthought-of quarter. The native inhabitants of St. George's Island, Alaska, have appealed to the General Government for redress against the lessees of the island. They complain that, although citizens of the United States, they are slaves of the lessees and at their mercy. The petitioners claim that their petitions heretofore have been suppressed; that they are shut out from all intercourse with the rest of the country, and debarred from all the privileges which such intercourse would give to them; that merchants and traders are excluded from their shores, that the employees of the company holding the lease of the island often beat and otherwise injure the islanders, and play the master and the tyrant without restraint and without mercy. The petition closes with these words: "In conclusion, we beg to prospectfully of the United States Government, and of our fellow-citizens all over the republic, to regard us not as wild Indians—we are not such—but as fellow-citizens, unfortunate in advance in civilization, and to become worthy to be esteemed as fellow-citizens of the republic.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

WEDNESDAY, November 1, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Bar.	Change in 3 hrs.	Thermometer.	Change in 3 hrs.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity.	Weather.	Force, approx.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.95	02	43	10	N. W.	10	Cloudy	3
Cairo	30.20		43	04			Clear	A
Chicago, Ill.	30.07	05	37	04	W.	12	Clear	2
Cincinnati, O.	30.21	09	48	16	W.	05	Clear	1
Cleveland, O.	30.16	07	42	12	W.	07	Clear	1
Davenport, Iowa	30.07	02	43	17	S. W.	7	Clear	1
Detroit, Mich.	30.13	06	41	13	W.	7	Clear	1
Louisville, Ky.	30.15	02	47	15	N. W.	3	Clear	1
Memphis, Tenn.	30.06	02	52	07	E.	3	Clear	1
Nashville, Tenn.	30.24	06	45	20	N.	4	Clear	1
New Orleans, La.	30.17	06	57	04	N.	4	Clear	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.17	06	43	20	W.	13	Clear	3
Shreveport, La.	30.09	03	57	04	N.	4	Clear	1
St. Louis, Mo.	30.13	01	40	14	W.	5	Clear	1
St. Paul, Minn.	30.14	01	30	11	N. W.	5	Clear	1
Vicksburg	30.14		50		N. E.	3	Clear	1

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, for example: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

AN HOSPITAL NEEDED.

Meeting of the Birmingham Sanitary Committee—Council to be Asked for an Appropriation—Resolutions Adopted.

The Sanitary Committee of Birmingham convened last evening in Justice Salisbury's office.

The Sanitary police reported that the yellow flags had been tak n down.

Drs. Wood and Arnhalt, and Mr. A. T. Miller, who had been appointed by the Sanitary Committee of East Birmingham to confer with the Birmingham Committee in reference to small-pox patients, now arrived.

The following resolutions were then offered:

WHEREAS, The Birmingham Sanitary Committee have expended the appropriation allotted to them by the Council in various ways to control the disease, some epidemic of small-pox in our midst, therefore,

Resolved, That said Committee feel afraid with a stratum of the same mineral, varying in thickness from ten to twenty feet. It was first discovered at a point about nine miles from the river by persons boring for salt, and at a more recent date, six miles lower down by others prospecting for oil. Near where the Allegheny and Butler plank road leaves the creek iron ore is found on the surface and cropping out of the hills in large quantities. Some of these specimens have been analyzed and pronounced rich in iron. It is said the Indians somewhere along this stream, or some of its tributaries, found a supply of lead, but thus far no one has had the fortune to discover it.

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Morris River Cove Oysters at the New Enterprise Saloon, No. 106 Wood street.

List of U. S. Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending October 31, 1871, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 120,380.—Method of utilizing the waste of chloride of zinc in treating paper.—D. W. Hanna, Pittsburgh.

No. 120,387.—Top for syrup pitchers.—George Lang and P. Lanster, Allegheny city.

No. 120,494.—Coal box.—C. W. Coffin, Pittsburgh.

No. 120,556.—Process of making white lead.—Chas. L. Wheeler, Pittsburgh.

CHEAPEST solid gold chains, for ladies, in the city, at the Department Store, Masonic Hall building.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. THS

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

"After the first shock of the Chicago fire had subsided, it became apparent that the people of the whole country had suffered an almost incredible loss of the *insecurity of values* of every kind. If whole cities can be swallowed up in a night, *what security is there in solid things* such as houses with all their safeguards of insurance? Besides mere land (and everybody cannot turn farmer) and Government securities, what is left in which man can invest so as to provide for themselves and others."

We are led to the conclusion that of the securities offered to our people inviting investment that combine almost *perfect security* with large revenue, we know of none superior to stock in the Fifth Avenue Wire Suspension Bridge, soon to be erected over the Monongahela river at Miltenberger street, the books for subscription to the capital stock of which are now open, and a large amount already subscribed. A glance at our splendid suspension bridge over the Allegheny, at Sixth street, should be sufficient on this point. All the buildings at or near that noble work, including the toll houses, must be commenced, and yet the bridge remain intact. Innumerable proofs could be adduced to show that investments in property of this kind are not surpassed if equalled by any other that could be named. Those who desire an interest in a FIRE PROOF INVESTMENT should not let the opportunity pass without at once securing stock in the *Fifth Avenue Suspension Bridge*. Books open at Artizans' Deposit Bank and Fifth Avenue Bank, and Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Birmingham.

Photographs of drawings, designed and executed by W. A. Rosbotham, may be seen at these banks.

JULIUS SICHEL,

107 and 109 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, keeps the largest stock of millinery goods consisting of Real French Gulpure laces for dress trimmings. Silk velvets, all shades. Velveteens, all qualities. French pattern bonnets and hats.

JULIUS SICHEL,
107 and 109 North Eighth street,
Philadelphia.

COUGHS AND COLDS

Are often overlooked; a continuance for any length of time may cause irritation of the lungs or some chronic throat disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are an effectual cough remedy. T THS

GO TO THE DEPARTMENT STORE

No. 59 Fifth avenue, for ladies' solid gold chains and bracelets.

ATLANTIC CITY SALT OYSTERS

at the New Enterprise Saloon, No. 106 Wood street.

DO NOT FORGET

When you visit Philadelphia, to stop and look at the handsome assortment of French pattern hats and bonnets, at Julius Sichel's, 107 and 109 North Eighth street, Philadelphia. Price low. No trouble to show goods.

EVANS' DEPARTMENT STORE

Keeps the largest and best stock of solid gold emblem pins in the city.

FISH, GAME AND OYSTERS

at the New Enterprise Saloon, No. 106 Wood street.

DOLLAR REWARD SOAP.

What is this "Dollar Reward Soap" that everybody seems crazed about? Buy it and try for yourself. For sale by all grocers.

THE NEW ENTERPRISE SALOON,

No. 106 Wood street, will be kept open from 6 o'clock A. M. until midnight.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Large stock cheap, at the Department Store, Masonic Hall Building.

The Knabe Piano.

Public opinion settles the merits of the different pianos is, as a general thing, as varied as it is on any other subject, but as usual there is an exception. The Knabe Piano is the favorite in Baltimore, and in fact throughout the country, as well as most of the leading professional piano players, have expressed in favor of the celebrated Knabe Piano. It is admitted by all to have fairly tested its merits, and are competent to judge of them, to be superior to all other pianos for richness and purity in quality of tone and delicacy of touch. It is as much admired in the drawing room as on the stage or in the concert hall. It will be found to be the very best template purchasing a fine piano to know that Mr. Charles A. Black, 91 Market street, is the sole agent in this city for the celebrated Knabe piano, and just received direct from the manufactory in Baltimore another invoice of those universally admired instruments. The stock comprises all the usual styles of these popular instruments, in Square Grands, (seven and a third octave, and of the same exterior finish as a full concert grand piano,) Upright and Square, in plain and elaborate carved cases. Also, the Emerson and many other stock of Harris Bro.'s pianos, and J. Bauer & Co.'s upright pianos furnished in all the various styles. He has also a large stock of organs, brass and stringed instruments and a full line of musical goods generally, purchasers will have no difficulty in selecting a first-class instrument from Mr. Blume's large stock, and we would advise them to give him a call.

Extra Heavy Plated Ware

At the Department Store, No. 59 Fifth avenue. Silver plated castors only one dollar.

Meals at All Hours

At the New Enterprise saloon, No. 106 Wood street. Open from 6 A. M. to 12 at night.

Read the Prices

At Jas. Hoag's, Jr., 93 Wood street, directly opposite Wm. Semple's new store, Allegheny. At 8 each, gilt band oil cloth window shades, complete set; fixtures included; all forty cents, tarlatan for curtains, warranted to wear well; at eight cents, wall paper worth ten cents, at twelve cents, wall paper worth from fifteen to eighteen cents; glazed paper twenty cents; gilt paper, five cents per sheet. Examine these goods before purchasing elsewhere. Jas. Hoag, Jr., directly opposite Wm. Semple's new store, 168 and 170 Federal st., Allegheny. T THS

Large Stock of Umbrellas

Selling cheap at the Department Store, No. 59 Fifth avenue.

Gentlemanly

And accommodating attendants at the New Enterprise saloon, No. 106 Wood street.

Most Remarkable

In its effects, and most beautiful in the application, the fragrant Zozodont has become the most popular luxurity in existence. Tis used and praised by everybody. MTH

China, Glass and Queensware

Sold cheap at the China store No. 100 Wood street.

Oysters

In every style at the New Enterprise saloon, No. 106 Wood street.

Go to Evans's Department Store

For any article kept in a first-variety store. Cheapest goods in the city.

**Spotted Like Dominoes